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Court Upholds New Haven Liens on Providence Line; 'Open Door' Key to Pacts

The World's Day—At a Glance

Dec. 19, 1939

Boston & Providence Loses Liens Appeal

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today affirmed a decision of the Federal District Court of Connecticut which held that certain operating deficits of the Boston & Providence Railroad should be charged against the properties and constitute liens in favor of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

The Circuit Court, however, reversed an order by the Connecticut Court fixing the amount of the lien at $3,955,000. Operating deficits were for the period between June 3, 1936, and Dec. 31, 1937. The decisions were appealed from by the Boston & Providence.

Bay State officials to ask ICC to include Old Colony in plan: Page 12.

Tokyo Sees U. S. Pact Hinging on 'Open Door'

TOKYO (AP)—Official circles watching negotiations with the United States for a new trade treaty expressed belief today they would hinge on American insistence for an "open door" policy in China—not merely a reopening of the Yangtze to third-power commerce.

Observers said commercial benefits resulting from the reopening of the route into Central China would be relatively small, although it would meet long-pressed American demands, in part. Official quarters said "military restrictions" under which river commerce would operate had not been completed.

Mrs. Roosevelt Urged as Bryn Mawr President

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Evening Bulletin said today "some prominent alumnae" of Bryn Mawr College are urging the appointment of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as next President of the College.

Dr. Marion Edwards Park, incumbent, is due to retire next year, the Bulletin said. She has been President since 1922.

Intimate Message on Mrs. Roosevelt: Page 1.

WPA Branded 'Relief Racket' in Louisiana

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative John Taber (R) of New York declared today that Works Projects Administration operation in Louisiana "represents the worst type of racketeering in relief I have seen anywhere in the country."

Navy Buys $9,000,000 Engines and Propellers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy announced today orders totaling more than $9,000,000 to three manufacturers for aircraft engines and propellers.

A $7,927,272 contract for engines was awarded the United Aircraft Corporation, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division; the United Aircraft Corporation, Hamilton Standard Propellers Division, was awarded a $1,293,647 contract for propeller assemblies, and a $163,961 order for propeller assemblies was given the Curtiss-Wright Corporation.

United States releases 44 Navy planes direct from manufacturer to Finland: Page 1.

Nazis Seize British Diplomat on Neutral Ship

LONDON (AP)—The Exchange Telegraph Company, British news agency, reported that Great Britain was making representations to obtain the release from Germany of its Minister-Designate to Bolivia. It said it had learned the Minister-Designate, Gordon Vereker, had been seized from a neutral vessel in the Baltic while en route from Moscow, where he was Counselor in the British Embassy.

BERLIN (AP)—Nazi officials confirmed reports that Gordon Vereker had been seized from an Estonian freighter by Germany while en route to a new South American post. They said Mr. Vereker was at Swinemünde and was being well cared for.

Baltic Trade Conference Opens at Riga

RIGA, Latvia (AP)—A conference of commercial experts from three Baltic states opened here today with a view to increasing the exchange of goods among Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Hoover Cables $100,000 for Finnish Relief

NEW YORK (AP)—Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the Finnish Relief Fund, today cabled $100,000 to Prime Minister Risto Ryti for immediate relief of noncombatants. The money is to be used for civilian rehabilitation only. [Details: Page 1.]

King George Lauds War Aid of Northern Ireland

BELFAST (AP)—A message of King George VI today to the opening session of Northern Ireland Parliament said the rally to the colors by Northern Irish volunteers had been "fully up to the high standard expected."

The speech, read by the Governor, the Duke of Abercorn, praised the women who "are loyally carrying out their duties in many spheres of activity."

Bengal Assembly Pledges War Aid to Britain

CALCUTTA (AP)—The Bengal Province Finance Minister, N. R. Sarkar, resigned today after refusing to vote on a resolution assuring Great Britain full co-operation in prosecuting the war.

The resolution, passed by the Provincial Assembly, 82 to 42, also urged the granting of dominion status to India immediately after the war and a new Constitution safeguarding rights of minorities.

Three Miles of Rock Bored As Sudbury Tube Nears Finish

Completion of a three-mile tunnel through solid rock 200 feet below the Sudbury Reservoir neared today as blasters and workmen, without a serious accident to mar their record, prepared to "hole through" the final section of rock now separating the converging bores.

The tunnel, costing $3,197,015, is a link in the 18-mile pressure aqueduct line being constructed to take the water that is now discharged from the Wachusett Aqueduct and deliver it to the Boston Metropolitan Water District under high pressure and free of pollution.

This will substitute for the open channel, now connecting the Wachusett Aqueduct with the Sudbury Reservoir, and the reservoir, both of which are subject to increasing pollution from the communities of Southboro and Marlboro which are located close to the shores. From the Sudbury dam the water is now discharged through two grade line aqueducts, the Weston Aqueduct and the old Sudbury Aqueduct to Chestnut Hill.

The new pressure aqueduct will deliver the supply direct from Wachusett aqueduct under an increased head sufficient to eliminate the present pumping at Chestnut Hill, as soon as the aqueduct can be extended to that point by means of a tunnel from the Charles River.

The final cost of the entire pressure aqueduct, including the tunnel, will be between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000, Karl R. Kennison, Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan Water Supply Commission, said. The Work is being done as a PWA project with the Federal Government paying 45 per cent, and the Commission the remainder.

The tunnel is being cut by the West Construction Company which was awarded the contract on Dec. 30, 1938. Since then the Company has removed approximately 150,000 cubic yards of rock or about 150,000 tons. The tunnel will be lined with concrete and have an inside diameter of 14 feet. It is 200 feet beneath the reservoir and 300 feet below the earth's surface.

The World At Your Fireside

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Board Inquiry Hears C.I.O. Is Linked to Reds

Witness says it refused to settle case because 'obligation to communists' stood in way.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 — The House special committee investigating the National Labor Relations Board completed the first phase of its inquiry today amid controversies over alleged Congress of Industrial Organizations obligations to Communists, the conduct of its counsel, and proposed amendments to the Wagner Act.

Following resumption of testimony by Phillip G. Phillips, Regional Director of the Labor Board at Cincinnati, the committee adjourned till after the holidays. Mr. Phillips' testimony produced the most turbulent hearings yet before the committee, during which at one point Edmund M. Toland, the committee counsel, offered to resign. Chairman Howard Smith (D), of Virginia, smoothed over the difficulty, however, and declared that "little squabbles will arise."

Mr. Smith made a radio address last night urging amendment of the Wagner Act to forbid coercion, intimidation or physical violence to workmen "from any source." This is an amendment urged by the National Association of Manufacturers, but opposed both by the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O., each of which, however, has a rival amendment of its own.

The Red Angle Comes Up

The Communist angle came into the discussion in the course of further confidential memoranda sent by Mr. Phillips to his home office. The matter arose in the important case of the Cincinnati Milling Machine Company employing 3,000 workers. The company got into trouble with the Board, when a veteran employee, Mike Mischeff, who had been an official of an alleged "company union," turned the organization over to the C. I. O., along with another employee, one Ed Brown. Mr. Mischeff and Mr. Brown lost their jobs. Convinced there was an prima facie case against the company, Mr. Phillips sent the workers' version to Washington. Under questioning, he admitted he had not sent the employer's version. A Board complaint was issued against the company, and meanwhile Mr. Phillips attempted to settle the matter by mediation. The company agreed to drop the company union if its discharge of Messrs. Mischeff and Brown were allowed to stand, alleging Mr. Mischeff had been dropped for "insubordination" and that he was a Communist. George O. Pratt, chief trial examiner, advised Mr. Phillips:

"If company asserts insubordination as reason for discharge the

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

American Aides for Finland

Acme

Sponsors of Fund Raised in United States

Picture shows members of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc. The officers elected include Herbert Hoover, Chairman; the Finnish Minister to the United States, Hjalmar Procope, Honorary Chairman; and Edgar Rickard, President. From left to right (standing) are: Clare M. Torrey, Hulgar R. Sumelius, Perrin G. Galpin, Secretary; Raymond Sawtelle, Treasurer. Seated are: John L. Simpson, Lewis L. Strauss, Vice-President; Mr. Procope; Edwin P. Shattuck, and H. Alexander Smith.

Natick Race Track Proposal Stalled as Protests Increase

With opposition to a proposed horse race track in the town of Natick mounting, sponsors of the project admitted today that their plans had struck a temporary snag.

Francis B. Burns, Boston attorney representing the racing promoters, said he had received word by telephone that William F. Loughlin, real estate agent who holds options on land where the proposed track would be built, had decided to withdraw his petition for a racing permit when he learned that the Natick Board of Selectmen would not grant the permit on options alone.

A special meeting called to decide whether the town would sell 75 acres of land near the Worcester turnpike to the track promoters was adjourned last night until the regular meeting in March without reaching a decision when Fire Chief Edward Brennan declared the overflow crowd that jammed into town hall constituted a fire hazard Competent observers in Natick cited the large turnout as indication of the strong opposition to the track.

The racing group at present holds options on land on both sides of the town-owned property formerly used as sewer beds. Sale of the town land would have given the promoters a block extending from Worcester to Hartford Streets bordering on the much-traveled Worcester pike.

Harold Fairbanks, editor of the Natick Bulletin, explained this morning that under the town zoning laws, permit for a race track could not be granted without a public hearing. He estimated that about 60 per cent of the residents were opposed to the entrance of a race track.

Mr. Burns said it was possible a special town meeting may be called in January, but declared that if it became necessary to wait until March there would still be time to build the track and have it in operation next summer as originally planned.

Television Hits Obstacle Out Of Regular Horizon

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — "Collision" of television signals is reported by the Philco Radio and Television Corporation. Philco said that both sound and sight in programs from its television station here were "disturbed beyond recognition" by interference from the Columbia Broadcasting System's television station in New York City. The Columbia programs also were distorted by the collision of signals.

As a result, Philco has signed a time-sharing agreement with CBS Both stations operate on the same frequency band—channel number two (50 to 56 megacycles). Programs from the Philco station, W3XE, will be transmitted between midnight and noon daily, and after 6 p. m. on Wednesdays. Fridays, and Sundays. The Columbia station, W2XAX, can transmit programs at all other times.

Philco engineers said that until the reported collision of signals it had been popularly supposed that transmission of television waves at high frequencies was limited to the optical horizon, the point which the earth's curve obstructs further vision.

Intimate Message from Washington

Words Often Come Back to Plague One, But Mrs. Roosevelt Says She Was Not an Interventionist in July as Reported

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Can an average American, can Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, be held accountable in December for the views she held in July regarding the United States and the war? Mrs. Roosevelt is quoted in the current Harpers Magazine as predicting the coming of a time when this Nation will want to join the European war.

It is reported by Mrs. Dorothy Dunbar Bromley, columnist for the New York Post, that the President's wife told her in July "that if the war came in Europe our people would be so aroused by the tactics of the Fascist nations, and so persuaded by economic considerations, that they would not want to stay out."

Mrs. Bromley is one of a group of peace promoters frankly disappointed by Eleanor Roosevelt's utterances since the outbreak of the war. They had hoped that she would be the leading spokesman within the Administration for the pacifist viewpoint. Instead, the President's wife has indicated on several occasions that she keenly feels the United States has a responsibility in seeing that the rest of the world does not go to pot, even if it means sending American men as well as American ammunition into battle.

Since Mrs. Bromley's talk with Mrs. Roosevelt, war has come. Official Washington is much less free in its prediction that the United States will be dragged in. The President has said he believes this country will stay out.

So Mrs. Bromley, a competent reporter, who may or may not have understood Mrs. Roosevelt aright last July, gets a rebuff from the President's wife. She was talking entirely in generalities and didn't mean her statements to be applied to the present war, Mrs. Roosevelt insists.

All she told Mrs. Bromley, says Mrs. Roosevelt, was that if any nation, the United States included, stayed out of any war, when it felt an obligation was at stake, it would be doing something detrimental to itself spiritually.

"I didn't say we should go into the war," she insists.

Not an Extreme Isolationist

Naturally, Mrs. Roosevelt does not want the impression to get around that she is advising or even predicting entrance of the United States into the war. Yet, over and over again, she has given hints of her deep conviction that the United States cannot live to itself alone, nor should it, if it could. She has said she gets a "horrible, sinking feeling" when she hears Americans advise allowing Europe "to stew in its own juice." She has also expressed a conviction that this country has a "greater responsibility to the world today than just to keep out of war."

While extolling Eleanor Roosevelt's precedent-breaking activities generally, Mrs. Bromley charges she has done an unbecoming flip-flop in the field of foreign affairs. In 1935, she pointed out, Mrs. O. D. Oliphant, Past National President of the American Legion Auxiliary, condemned her as the country's "No. 1 pacifist." "Now, four years later," says Mrs. Bromley, "Mrs. Roosevelt's utterances on peace and war will make ironic scanning for men who hold that women preach peace in peacetime and accept war in wartime."

Whether Mrs. Roosevelt has shifted her position on international affairs is debatable. She says she has not, insisting that she was never a pacifist in the sense that she believed in doing away with the Army and Navy, come what may, or that she took any real stock in the signing of anti-war pledges by college boys.

Further Away From Pacifism

True, Mrs. Roosevelt's views coincide less frequently than they used to with those of her good friend Representative Caroline O'Day (D) of New York, for whom she campaigned in 1934. A disciple of Jane Addams, Mrs. O'Day is such an ardent pacifist that, in the last war, she refused even to contribute to the Red Cross, saying she saw no reason to patch men up just to send them back to be shot at again. She voted against President Roosevelt's requested neutrality revision this fall.

Mrs. Roosevelt's passion for peace never burned that deeply. Her pacifism is more of the brand of that motivating the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, in which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt long has been the leading light. Undaunted, this group, the largest all-feminine organization devoted to peace in this country, will meet here next month, and, just as it has for the last 15 years, will adjust its peace program to the necessities of the times.

Off-hand, it might appear somewhat futile these days for women to be traveling to the capital from all parts of the country to talk peace, but no—they insist, it is not too early to be talking about the peace that is to follow the war, for they, like Mrs. Roosevelt, are more determined than ever, that it shall be a lasting peace.

And how can the world expect a more permanent peace out of this war than the last? That, says Mrs. Roosevelt, is a matter for prayer. The world can only pray that there will be enough sane people left to write a just peace.

Mary Hornaday

Hoover Cables $100,000 To Relieve Finns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Herbert Hoover, National Administrator of the Finnish relief drive in the United States, today cabled the first $100,000 to Prime Minister Risto Ryti of Finland for immediate relief to the Finnish population. Mr. Hoover said the $100,000 came from funds received the first week of the drive at national headquarters, 420 Lexington Avenue, and was sent in answer to two urgent appeals for immediate aid.

The appeals, he added, were received yesterday and came from Prime Minister Ryti, who said that money was needed urgently to evacuate 500,000 persons from their homes in the eastern war area to Western Finland and from the Centrala Finlands-Hjaelpen, Swedish relief organization in Finland, calling for funds to purchase needed supplies for homeless civilians

In making the announcement, Mr. Hoover said the money was sent to the Finnish people with the express stipulation that it was to be used for civilian rehabilitation only.

"This $100,000 was raised during the first week of the drive," he said, "and was rushed to Prime Minister Ryti immediately to alleviate as much suffering as possible.

"Funds are coming in at a more rapid rate as the drive progresses, with every indication that we will soon have an even larger amount from the American people to apply to the relief of Finnish noncombatants."

F. Stephen Dorsay, formerly a member of the Belgian Relief Commission, is expected to arrive in Helsingfors today or tomorrow to serve as liaison officer between the American fund and the committee of citizens named by Prime Minister Ryti to administer relief to destitute women, children and aged.

Finns in the eastern United States, strongly reinforced by Americans are rallying here today for a big mass meeting in Madison Square Garden tomorrow night.

The purpose of the meeting is to draw national support to the little Republic in its fight against the Russian invaders. The needs of the Finnish civilian population, in aid of which Mr. Hoover has organized the Finnish Relief Fund, a nation-wide organization, will be broadcast and appeals made for more money, for food, clothing, and other supplies for the women, children, and aged, who are the chief sufferers from the war.

Nazi Planes Become Threat To British Ocean Commerce

By a Naval Expert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It may be that the raid on North Sea shipping by German airplanes is the beginning of a new drive on British trade routes in those waters.

The British Intelligence Service usually has an uncanny knack of divining German intentions at sea.

With surface raiding operations limited, it was not unexpected that Germany's attack on British commercial shipping should take to the air.

It is probably for this reason that Britain has begun to patrol the German air bases. It also may explain the British mass attack upon the Helgoland area—an attack in all probability undertaken for the purpose of countering prospective activity by the German Air Force.

German bombing attacks on fishing vessels marked a new phase in the Reich's extension of its aerial attacks to include British commercial shipping.

Circumstances of the new German air attack upon convoys and other British shipping seem to indicate that a dangerous problem may be presented to Britain by a determined "air offensive" in the North Sea.

It is clear that it would be highly impracticable to furnish all convoys with adequate antiair protection by guns and, as the area to be covered is so extensive, airplane patrol is out of the question as it would absorb too many planes.

It appears, therefore, that Britain has adopted the only practicable method of countering the new menace by attacking it at its source. This is a difficult procedure, however, because the distance involved prevents the bombers from being protected by fighters unless the latter fly from a carrier and the North Sea is no place for a carrier.

Long Distances

One reason that the German air war appears to have gone to sea is the lack of success that it has evidenced so far in land operations. The German Air Force had been depicted as the most formidable in the world. Its potentialities caused blackouts throughout Britain. But to technical observers it was surprising that Germany limited its air attacks to sporadic raids that met with negligible results.

One reason for the lack of suc-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Allies to Speed Aid for Finland; Planes From U.S.

Washington releases 44 planes for Navy direct to Finland—War officials assist.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 — So strong is the American desire to give tangible help to Finland that the United States Navy waived its right to 44 speedy Brewster fighting planes today, and permitted them to go directly from the manufacturer to the Finnish Government.

The planes are even now coming off the production line, for 10 of this type have already been delivered to the Navy. There is reason to presume that guns and ammunition to equip them, and very likely gasoline to fly them, are also being acquired in this country.

Technically, no breach of neutrality is involved. Cash is being paid for the planes out of Finnish balances in this country and these funds are available because the United States Government recently loaned $10,000,000 to Finland for purchases other than armament. Even if the Neutrality Law were extended to cover Finland and Russia, these planes could legally be purchased here, although they could not then be shipped in American vessels. Moreover, the Government is in no way directly involved in the contract between Finland and the American manufacturer.

Close to Direct Action

Nevertheless, the dramatic action of the Administration in releasing these planes at a time when national defense preparations are being stepped up, comes very close to direct action in support of the Finnish cause. By the same token, this Government is in the position of speeding a shipment of American planes which will be used to attack the bombers of Soviet Russia. Only an extraordinary amount of nonpartisan popular support for Finland and the increasing unpopularity of an expanding Russia in the United States could make such an action possible without an outcry of opposition.

Obviously this is another in the enlarging series of "actions short of war" in support of victims of aggression, to which the Roosevelt Administration is dedicated from behind the walls of technical neutrality. It follows a similar action on the part of the belligerent British Government. Its effect on Russia, and in particular its effect on the growing hostility of Soviet-American relations in the Far East where they come into direct conflict, remains to be seen.

New Untried Type

The 44 planes, being manufactured by the Brewster Aeronautical Company of Long Island, are of a new type which has proved very fast considering that they must be able to land on water. They are not bombers. They are essentially a defensive craft.

Thus Charles Edison, Acting Secretary of the Navy, was able to announce that the Navy was not in a hurry to get deliveries of these particular planes and said that they were still in an experimental stage, though tests are known to have been favorable.

The Finns, meanwhile, tight-lipped and grim, are buying cautiously and with the greatest possible rapidity—and are saying little or nothing except to expert Army and Navy officials who know the whole armament field and who are giving all possible cooperation and advice.

Allied War Council decides to give all possible aid without weakening own status.

PARIS, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Allied Supreme War Council was reported today to have decided to give all moral and material aid possible to Finland without weakening their own war with Germany.

It was understood that the main subject under consideration at the three-hour meeting was the possibility of giving effective aid to the Finns in their stand against Russia.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, who has been in France inspecting British troops, attended the meeting.

Premier Edouard Daladier also attended.

The War Council's reported decision to aid Finland was in keeping with the League of Nations resolution condemning Russia as an aggressor and calling upon League members to give Finland material and moral assistance.

The Council's concern with diplomatic as well as military affairs was indicated by the presence of Auguste de Champetier de Ribes, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, and Alexis Leger, Secretary-General of the French Foreign Office.

Reds Reach Norway

By the Associated Press

Russian forces in the far north of Finland are reported to have advanced rapidly capturing practically the whole of Finland's narrow corridor between the Norwegian and Russian frontiers and bringing the Russians up against Norway's frontier for some 100 miles.

Farther south, in Central Finland the Russian forces were reported to be presenting a still more serious menace to the Finns through the capture of Kemijaervi on the railroad to Tornio on the Gulf of Finland. The Russians engaged in this fighting, it is said, are no longer the ill-trained, ill-equipped forces that the Finns have been contending against up to the present, but seasoned troops amply provided with modern equipment. Before these troops, the Finns are stated to be retreating, wherever they are heavily outnumbered, to positions in the rear, burning their towns. The Finnish situation has become the more difficult in that the Russians, with their immense reserves of troops, are attacking on a 24-hour basis, leaving the Finns no time for rest.

Drive for Rail Center

The capture of Kemijaervi, reported by the Russians, is believed to be part of the plan for an advance to the Swedish border, cutting Finland in two. The chief goal ahead of the Russians in this sector is the rail center of Rovaniemi, 50 miles to the east of the Gulf of Bothnia, the capture of which would sever Helsingfors' land connections with Sweden.

Meanwhile the Finns were reported to be still holding their own farther south and to have routed 17,000 Russians on the shore of Lake Kiantajaervi, east of Suomussalmi, thereby threatening the flank of the Russian forces driving westward farther north.

A new and rather ominous move was the resumption of the bombing of cities, raids on Viborg and on the outskirts of Helsingfors being reported after several days of quiet.

A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch said four of 18 planes succeeded in reaching the Capital and bombed the outskirts.

Attack Pushed Back

Destruction of 36 tanks during the day was reported in the Finnish communiqué, Dec. 18, which said an attack was pushed back on a 12-mile front on the Karelian sector between Muolaajaervi and Valkjaervi.

"At Taipale Lake the enemy twice tried to concentrate in force for an attack, but were dispersed by artillery fire," the communiqué said. It reported a number of warships of the Baltic Fleet shelled coastal batteries of the Bjorkoe District, Gulf of Finland seaport.

The only enemy warships sighted during the day were destroyers in the Gulf of Finland.

The master of the German ship Pinnau, reported on his arrival at the Swedish port of Fredriksan that a submarine, believed to have been Russian, fired 35 shells at his vessel in the Gulf of Bothnia. The ship, laden with coal, was not damaged. Crewmen said they believed the submarine belonged to the Soviet fleet attempting to blockade Finland.

Reports said the Russians had thrown a half-million men into the invasion with 200,000 of these added in the last few days.

Russian casualties were estimated unofficially at more than 30,000 men and 200 tanks.

Nearly 400,000 Finns were reported mobilized to meet the invaders.

Cleanup of Air Waves For Young Previewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—The Radio Council of Children's Programs, sponsored by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Library Association, and the United Parents' Association, started out yesterday to clean up the air waves for youthful listeners. Five "super-thrillers" have been withdrawn from national radio networks and other sensational programs are being revamped as a result of the Council's co-operation with officials of the National Association of Broadcasters, the three major networks, and advertising agencies.

In an effort to obtain constructive suggestions and information, the Council's first move will be to make a national survey of parents, children, and teachers similar to a local questionnaire sent out a year ago, it was announced at a private luncheon meeting of producers and members of the Council, at Town Hall Club yesterday.

Producers welcome the Council's efforts to improve programs, and arrangements have been made for its members, who are authorities in the field of child education, to preview every proposed children's radio program of importance. Since children's programs are in the hands of approximately six advertising agencies and transcriptions are made for smaller stations, the project is well within the scope of the volunteer organization, Mrs. Harold Milligan, Vice-Chairman, declared.

Drawing Up List

An approved list of children's programs is being drawn up by the Council, to be issued to members of affiliated organizations. Producers and members of the Council agreed that children's programs must have excitement and allure, but must also have greater perspective. Standards set forth at the meeting said programs should be humorous, entertaining, and dramatic, with reasonable suspense of high artistic quality, and integrity and should come within the scope of the child's imagination, stress human relations for co-operative living, and intercutural understanding and appreciation.

The New York survey tabulated opinions of 17,000 parents, children and teachers in 14 public and private schools. Parents showed a strong interest, the overwhelming majority being willing to boycott products advertised by sensational programs.

Mrs. Milligan declared that the Council should not be construed as a pressure group or a board of censorship, but rather a medium through which audience preference can be determined for the benefit of all concerned. Advertising agencies, she continued, had requested co-operation of the Council to shape projected programs, thereby saving money, time, and effort. Mrs. Milligan described N. B. C.'s "Yesterday's Children," as a superior program, a dramatization of famous people.

Compared to Book Industry

The situation in radio today is comparable with that found in the book publishing field 15 years ago before the American Library Association co-operated with publishers to raise the standards of juvenile books, Mrs. Milligan said.

The Council has established national headquarters at 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, and will solicit co-operation of educational and civic organizations in all states.

Heading the membership drive are Mrs. Dorothy Lewis, radio chairman of the New England Colony of Women: Miss Rita Hocheimer, Department of Visual Instruction of the National Education Association; Dr. Alice V. Keliher, Progressive Education Association, and Mrs. Dorothy L. McFadden, Founder-Director of Junior Programs, Inc.

To Monitor Readers

Many of you have been kind enough to recommend this friendly inn to your friends, for which we thank you very much. Anticipating the pleasure of greeting more guests to our growing fold, we are advertising in the Monitor for the first time to say "Welcome to the Park Chambers, where genuine, old-fashioned hospitality still reigns."

Within the hub yet out of the hubbub. One block from 5th Avenue and ever-beautiful Central Park. 5 minutes' walk to Radio City. Cheerful, charmingly furnished rooms from $3 single—$4 double. Write for reservations and a free "Guide-Map" of New York. May we expect you soon?

HOTEL
PARK CHAMBERS
68 West 58th St. at 6th Ave.
A. D'Arcy, Manager

Police Higher-Ups Under Inquiry In N. Y. Bail Cases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—The drive against alleged official corruption in the Borough of Brooklyn gained momentum today as John Harlan Amen, Special Investigator, announced that bail bond irregularities have been uncovered in every precinct of the New York Police Department there, and that action against high officials in the Department was possible.

At the same time Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia announced that William B. Herlands, New York City Commissioner of Investigation, had been ordered to prepare specifications and charges against the 10 police lieutenants and one sergeant who were suspended over the week-end on various charges involving bail bond irregularities.

The Mayor also made public correspondence with Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, dating back to March 16, 1936, in which Mr. La Guardia expressed great dissatisfaction with police conditions in Brooklyn and called for an immediate action. He said he had arranged for the accused officers to be placed on departmental trial immediately, where they will be prosecuted by Harold N. Cohen, an Amen assistant.

"The Grand Jury presentment against 10 lieutenants and one sergeant on Saturday was only the first step in this phase of the inquirl, Mr. Amen said, "Every precinct in Brooklyn has been under investigation and all of them have disclosed bail bond irregularities of the same general character as those cited in the presentment.

"The presentment does not preclude further investigation and indictments when the evidence warrants such action in any case. It is entirely possible that before the investigation is completed higher officials of the police department may be involved," Mr. Amen continued.

'Battle' Plan Of Employer Told Probers

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19 (AP)—A message plucked from an employer's teletype in the Stockton cannery strike of 1937, read into the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee hearing record yesterday, outlined a plan to "break the picket line" by inciting teamsters to "start a battle" with strikers.

The message was entered in the record after ex-Sheriff Harvey Odel of San Joaquin County told of swearing in 1200 farmer and businessman deputies to augment his forces.

Union and employer versions of the strike, in which some 50 were injured, differed as they were related to Senator Robert M. La Follette, but the teletype evidence was apparently not to be disputed, for its author, Arthur Schmidt, receiver for the Packwell Corporation at Stockton, was in South Africa and sent it by deposition.

Telegram Is Read

Dated April 16, 1937, the day after the walkout at a Stockton cannery had resulted in rock-throwing and tear-gas hurling, the message was addressed to Griffith-Durney Company, San Francisco commission house. It read:

"We are trying to break the picket line here by getting teamsters in this town riled up so that as to start a battle between them and the Wabbles.

"To do this we must have permission from Wellman Peck (San Farncisco wholesale house) to haul a load of canned goods by one of our trucks instead of theirs. . . . It will only take one load to do the trick."

Ex-Sheriff Odell testified his posse of 1,200 was recruited from Lodi, Manteca, and Stockton. Senator La Follette asked how he knew they were "unprejudiced, impartial and responsible citizens." Mr. Odell said he had appointed "captains" in each region to select the volunteer possemen, but could not recall the captains' names.

La Follette Challenged

The hearing was heightened by a blast at Senator La Follette from a defeated Republican candidates for the U. S. Senate, Philip Bancroft, who rose to tell the Senator: ". . . I cannot understand why you are giving aid and comfort to the Communists by trying to smear the farmers and law inforcement officers of California."

Mr. Bancroft suggested that Senator La Follette "go back to Wisconsin and investigate farm wages there where the pay is way below what we pay here."

Senator La Follette replied "I cannot let your statement as to the objectives of this Committee stand in the record unchallenged. This Committee has no other object than the sole one of carrying out the instruction of the United States Senate and carrying them out impartially."

Philadelphians' Holiday Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Philadelphians will have nearly $121,000,000 to spend on Christmas gifts and necessities and comforts this month, and probably will spend about $100,000,000, according to an estimate of the Research Bureau of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. The remainder will go into savings and insurance.

Earnings alone during the month, according to the Bureau, will be $112,000,000, and in addition 172,000 Philadelphians have received $8,500,000 from Christmas funds.

Of the Christmas fund money, about one-third will be spent on gifts and the remainder will go to other uses, it is figured.

Preview of Texas Mill For Newsprint From Pine

LUFKIN, Texas (AP)—Directors of the Southland Paper Mills, Inc., attended an informal "preview" of the new $6,000,000 newsprint plant at Herty, Dec 18.

The plant, world's first pine pulp newsprint mill, is expected to be producing in commercial quantities shortly after Jan. 1.

Promoted

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Congratulations Are in Order

James V. Bennett, Director of Prisons, Department of Justice, gives his felicitations to Miss Helen Hironimus on her appointment as Superintendent of the new Federal institution for women at Dallas, Texas. She has been assistant at the Reformatory at Alderson, W. Va.

Addition to Moral Embargo By U. S. Is Aimed at Bombings

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 — A little noticed but significant type of American economic action against aggressor nations—through restrictions on the export of strategic raw materials—is gaining ground here and may be expanded in future.

For the first time, President Roosevelt last week added two important raw materials—aluminum and molybdenum — to the "moral embargo" invoked by the United States against countries engaged in civilian bombings. Hitherto, only aircraft with their finished parts and equipment had been included. Germany in particular needs aluminum, having thus far been unable to obtain as much as expected from the mines of Yugoslavia, which is within the circle of the British blockade. Russia also has none too much of this material which is vital in an age of aerial warfare.

There is now a precedent for banning shipments of airplane gasoline, or even the petroleum which might be refined for airplane use, under the broadened terms of the moral embargo. This more drastic action would probably be opposed by oil interests, non-interventionists, etc., and is very much in the study stage at present.

The Roosevelt ban on aluminum and molybdenum tied in closely with a "request" from the War and Navy Departments shortly after the war broke out, that American interests refrain from exporting the following important materials which the Army and Navy are attempting to stock in larger quantities:

Had Considered Possibilities

Antimony, chromium, tungsten, manganese of ferro grade, rubber, tin, silk, quicksilver, quartz crystal, manila fiber and quinine. The War and Navy Departments have no powers openly to ban exports of these materials except in the case of tin, but it is known that co-operation with the request has been general.

These restrictions may be extended if it becomes evident that the British Navy is not sufficiently able to keep materials of American origin out of the hands of European aggressors.

To date, this blocking of raw material exports remains very modest in comparison with the sweeping plan for cornering the world markets in these materials, which was under earnest consideration here as an anti-war measure last spring.

It was made known over the week end from Treasury sources that Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., in April ordered a comprehensive study into the possibilities of such a bold stroke to make war difficult if not impossible to wage on a modern scale, and abandoned it when it appeared that the cost might run to $100,000,000 a month and that agreements with Russia as well as Great Britain would be required to control materials at their sources.

Mr. Morgenthau, in fact, was only one of several persons who were highly interested in this proposal. One expert in the field of government, who had made exhaustive studies into the flow of international raw materials, is known to have taken up with the highest officials a project for letting the Democratic powers pay their war debts to the United States in strategic materials. Thus at the same time, the ticklish matter of the war debts might be cleared off the books, and the markets in the materials might be cornered on behalf of the Democracies. For political reasons, chiefly, the plan was not carried through.

Result Remains to Be Seen

The kernel of the idea remains, however, in the various efforts, official and unofficial, to cut off all American supplies of war materials to aggressors. How far the idea can be extended remains to be seen. It is well known that a large group of senators and representatives are working for an embargo on war material shipments to Japan. This might conceivably be openly extended to Germany and Russia.

Doctors Offer Pro and Con Of U. S. Sickness Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—A plea for modification of the Wagner national health bill and support of the proposed legislation today had been written into the record by four nationally prominent physicians who took part in a symposium on the Federal measure at the monthly meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New York at the New York Academy of Medicine last night.

Speakers were Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten of New York, President-elect of the American Medical Association, and Dr. Walter F. Donaldson of Pittsburgh, who presented the views of the A. M. A. which has rejected the Wagner bill in its present form; Dr. Ernst P. Boas, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, and Dr. Robert B. Osgood of Boston, Professor Emeritus of Orthopedic Surgery at the Harvard Medical School.

Dr. Boas and Dr. Osgood are members of a committee of physicians that came out in 1937 for a national health law that foreshadowed the Wagner bill.

Placing Responsibility

Dr. Van Etten recalled that the American Medical Association in rejecting the Wagner Bill, approved in principle Federal Government aid in providing medical service to the poor. The A. M. A. platform, he added, held that primary responsibility for public health rests with local government.

"Federal aid should be given only on the basis of proved local need," he said. "Unless we are ready to accept complete totalitarianism, I believe that an American health program should operate from the periphery toward the center.

"Need for help should be discovered in the smallest political sub-division, such as the school district, then referred to the township, to the county, to the state to the Federal authority in that order, and the Federal authority should be called upon as infrequently as possible."

Prepare for Emergencies

Dr. Van Etten said that "every effort should be made to provide for the average man so that he can prepare for emergencies without throwing himself upon the sources of charity."

He added, "budgeting for sickness through insurance providing cash indemnity should be encouraged—as well as insurance against the cost of hospitalization, but that these two forms of insurance should be separate projects."

Dr. Boas recalled that a national health survey disclosed 40,000,000 persons in the United States belonging to families with incomes of less than $800 a year.

"With 40,000,000 persons dependent on incomes that barely allow for mere existence," he said. "it requires no further surveys or dialectic discussion to recognize that this one third of our population has not the money with which to purchase medical care.

Costs Too High

"The lot of the free-lance medical practitioner is becoming more precarious every day. On every hand plans for medical care are springing up, encroaching upon his sphere of activity. These movements arise out of the need of the people. These group plans are not the causes of unsatisfactory conditions of medical practice today—they are the results of medical costs out of reach of the people who need medical care.

"No one will claim that the Wagner bill is perfect, but we must accept it as an honest and intelligent effort to correct many of the deficiencies that exist."

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Flood Control Program May Be in Balance

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Supreme Court took action yesterday that may bring an early decision in a controversy involving the constitutionality of the Government's flood control program.

It called for oral arguments Jan. 29 on the right of Oklahoma to proceed in the Supreme Court in an effort to enjoin Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring from continuing with construction of the $54,000,000 Denison, Texas, Dam. The State contended that 100,000 acres of rich land would be flooded and that the construction would violate State rights.

Lawyers said that the Court might pass on the merits of the case when it decides whether to permit the complaint to be filed, but there was no assurance that this would be done.

The Court also delivered a blow at personal corporations formed to reduce federal income taxes. Specifically, it sustained a deficiency tax for 1933 against George W. Griffiths of Chicago, who said he formed an investment corporation, upon the advice of his attorney, to limit and postpone taxation on profit realized from the sale of securities.

Government attorneys said that the decision outlawed the use of personal corporations to effect certain "installment sales." It was explained, however, that Congress since 1933 had greatly restricted the use of personal corporations to ease taxes.

The Justice Department contended that the Griffiths case "presents an attempt artificially to convert a cash sale into an installment sale by introducing a dummy corporation as an intermediary, all for the purpose of tax avoidance."

Mr. Justice Frankfurter, who delivered the unanimous decision, said the corporation was formed to receive $100,000 from Robert D. Lay in exchange for stock and that the money was to be paid to Mr. Griffiths in annual installments for 40 years.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter observed that if the money had been paid "without any conduit, it would have indisputably been income."

"A lawyer's ingenuity," he continued, "devised a technically elegant arrangement whereby an intricate outward appearance was given to the simple sale."

But he concluded that "what Lay gave, Griffiths in reality got, and on that he must be taxed."

U. S. Began Wars, Browder Charges

NEW YORK (AP)—Earl Browder, national leader of the Communist Party, last night accused the United States Government of making "openly warlike incitations against the Soviet Union," and asserted that this country's intervention in Russia during the Red revolution was actually "undeclared war."

Speaking at a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden in memory of the late Moissaye Olgin, editor of a Jewish-language Communist paper, Mr. Browder asserted that America was under the control of "the Wall Street bankers, the newspaper magnates, and their political agents."

In setting up the hypothesis that American intervention in the Russian revolution of more than two decades ago was really "the first great 'undeclared war,'" Mr. Browder claimed this country thus had set a precedent "taken up in these past few years, so disastrously for the world, by most of the great powers."

Now, he asserted, "powerful circles are openly exerting themselves" to bring about a United State-Soviet war, adding:

"It is precisely in former New Deal high circles that one hears most openly expressed the idea of American leadership, of Roosevelt's leadership, in a 'holy war' of the whole capitalist world against the Soviet Union."

The Garden, which seats some 20,000, was about three fourths filled. A collection for Mr. Browder's defense was taken.

CCC Military Training Pros and Cons Aired

WASHINGTON (AP)—An appeal by Raymond J. Kelly, National Commander of the American Legion, for voluntary military training in the CCC camps drew a reply Dec. 17 from James J. McEntee, acting CCC Director, that militarization would be "costly, inefficient, ineffective and impractical."

The two men discussed the subject on the radio Forum of the Air (WOL).

Mr. Kelly contended that such a training program would "build a reservoir of potential citizen soldiers, basically trained and ready to assume their burden if the emergency arises." The added cost, he said, would be negligible.

Mr. McEntee said it was a "delusion" to think that a strong military reserve could be built up "by adding a few hours of military training to the CCC enrollees' weekly schedule.

Mexico Makes Certain Oil Bonus Isn't Wasted

MEXICO (AP)—Mexico's oil industry workers are receiving a $2,600,000 bonus this year, and the Government is going to see they do not lose it to confidence men.

More than 500 soldiers were reported converging on the Vera Cruz and Tampico fields to protect the 18,000 workmen affected. The bonus was raised from a savings account in which the workers contributed 10 per cent of their wages and the Government-controlled industry, a similar amount.

Canada and U. S. Near 125th Year of Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Under the aegis of the World Alliance for Friendship Through the Churches, arrangements are being made in the United States and Canada to commemorate on Dec. 24 the 125th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, which ended the War of 1812, the last armed conflict between this country and Great Britain.

Hundred of thousands of people on both sides of the American-Canadian border will offer their gratitude for the 125 years of peace between the United States and the British Empire, which can also be attributed in large part to the Rush-Bagot agreement following by only three years the signing of the Treaty of Ghent and which removed warships from the Great Lakes and fortifications from the Canadian border.

Earlier in the month hundreds of churches, organizations, and individuals in both countries responded to the call of the Alliance for a day of prayer and thanksgiving in commemoration of the century and a quarter of peace.

What Treaty Secured

The United States went into the War of 1812 incensed against British impressment of its seamen into the British Navy for use in the anti-Napoleonic War and because Britain had disregarded what Americans considered their rights as neutral shippers. At the end of the conflict practically the only concrete achievement by the peace conference, which met in Ghent, Belgium, was the cessation of hostilities. The foundation of more amicable relations between this country and the British Empire followed.

American negotiators at Ghent read like a Who's Who of the early Republic—John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin representing this country, while Britain's plenipotentiaries were Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, and William Adams. The treaty, signed by the respective commissioners after long negotiation, was ratified by the United States Senate on Feb. 17, 1815, and formally proclaimed by President Madison on the following day.

The treaty's main provisions were, in brief, restoration of all territory, places, and possessions taken by either party from the other during the war except certain small islands, the settlement of some minor boundary quarrels and the outlawing of the slave trade as "irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice." The treaty failed, however, to mention the impressment of American seamen—the chief cause of the war—or the neutral shipping rights.

Britain, however, no longer pressed by the Napoleonic campaign, voluntarily ceased impressment of American seamen and after a few years, time vindicated the position of the Americans on neutrality rights and Britain and all other great Powers recognized the American definition of neutral shipping rights.

Naval Race Pushed

Scarcely had the ink on the Treaty of Ghent dried before the United States and Great Britain began a race for naval supremacy on the Great Lakes, until Great Britain, in an effort to establish more cordial relations with this country, sent Charles Bagot to represent it in Washington. He began negotiations with Richard Rush, then Secretary of State, and out of their conferences came the Rush-Bagot agreement, signed by the two governments, under which both agreed to maintain no fighting ships on the Great Lakes.

"This agreement for naval disarmament on the lakes was one of the most important treaties in our history," William B. Guitteau, historian says. "The absence of rival navies on our northern frontier meant that each nation had confidence in the good faith of its neighbor. It meant that throughout the 3,000 miles along which our border touches that of Canada, there was to be neither battleship nor fortress nor sentinel."

Guns Say Little

The friendship between the United States and Canada, so soundly maintained for more than a century, remains today a tribute to the policy of arbitration as against the arbitrament of war, and displays the practical benefits of disarmament, proving that people are more friendly with one another if their neighbor's guns are not trained on them.

In 1910, the American Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace Among English-Speaking Peoples was formed, with Theodore Roosevelt as honorary chairman. Similar committees were appointed in England, Canada, Australia and the City of Ghent. Delegates meeting in this country in 1913 decided to commemorate the century of peace by erecting monuments and memorials, by establishing exchange professorships in British-American history and by rewriting the history of the period impartially. War in Europe broke out just as arrangements were being made and nothing was done.

Similarly when war was declared this year as other arrangements were under way for international celebration of the treaty, arrangements for the observance of the 125th anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent were sharply curtailed.

Farley Injects Class Distinction In Mailing of Christmas Greetings

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley has introduced the social issue into the Christmas card scene. In fact, he's set class against class—first class against third class.

In an appeal to postmasters throughout the Nation, the postal boss has urged them to persuade patrons to send cards first class instead of third. Specifically, this means getting the folks to lick a tony three-cent stamp instead of the plebeian one-and-one-half-center.

Mr. Farley advised his aides:

"Postmasters should urge mailers to send holiday greetings at the first-class rate, explaining that when so sent the greetings may be sealed and contain written messages not otherwise permitted, therefore having a personal appeal, which is, of course, more highly appreciated. . . ."

He didn't stop there, however. The Postmaster General had artists design a visual appeal to mailers.

"Preserve the dignity of your Christmas greeting," the poster shouts in bold headlines, "send them first-class mail."

The artist has plastered the third-class card with this stigma: Cannot be sealed . . . will not be forwarded . . . will not be returned . . . must not contain writing . . . handled as circular matter. . . .

Down the bosom of the first-class card the artist has set forth: May be sealed . . . may contain writing . . . will be forwarded . . . will be returned . . . preferred in delivery.

Why is Mr. Farley so interested in preserving the dignity of Yule greetings? He doesn't say, but he does take pride in trying to make the Department show a profit. That might have something to do with it.

Incidentally, a one and-one-half-cent stamp tastes just as good as a three-center—or just as bad.

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Just Before Christmas Good Little Toys Get All Fixed Up Again

Works Progress Administration

It's Never Too Late to Mend When WPA Toy Tinkers Get Their Hands on a Toy That Wants 'Work'

(1) Works Progress Administration toy repair project in San Diego, Calif. (2) The living baby is holding her doll baby that has been reconditioned for her at the WPA toy repair shop in Washington, D. C. (3) These youngsters are trying out toys which they may borrow from a WPA toy "lending library" in New Orleans, La. (4) This cartload of newly renovated toys is in a children's hospital for lending to the children there. The repairs were made in a Connecticut WPA shop.

Humpty Dumpty'd Be on Wall If WPA Fixers Knew of Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In the bright sunny room atop a tall office building, 475 Tenth Avenue, activity is increasing daily as the calendar nears Christmas. This room houses one of the largest of Santa Claus' workshops—the Toy Shop of the Work Projects Administration where WPA toy designers and makers are building playthings to fill the stockings of needy children.

Among the new toys being made this year the center of attraction is the "doll of tomorrow," a white, shining creature as shimmering as stainless steel and as clear-cut as a rivet. Bidding strongly for the attention of the children with this doll of tomorrow, is a favorite of yesterday, the circus clown doll. Together, they form the interesting headliners of a group of toys, some of the soft, stuffed variety and others of wood, being produced from surplus materials at the WPA toy shop.

Other new arrivals this year in the line the shop is making are mother kangaroos, each with a baby kangaroo; a soft duck for cuddling at bedtime; an intelligent, square-faced Scottie dog; a fuzzy bear that is a hand puppet; games of many varieties for young and older children and blocks and doll furniture. Favorites of last year are being repeated — elephants, Dinah dolls, balloon girls, giant pandas and penguins.

Business Is Booming

More than 125,000 toys were made and distributed last year at Christmas time, although the project had been in operation only five months. For holiday distribution this year the WPA toy shop has produced to date 314,699 toys, all of which have been packed and delivered to hospitals, nurseries, settlements, orphanages, and other social agencies as well as to the Juvenile Aid Bureau of the Police Department for distribution to 360,000 children of the city who might otherwise be without playthings at Christmas. This large group of toys includes 142,236 soft stuffed toys, 168,564 wooden toys and games, and 3,899 mended toys.

The great bulk of these prospective Christmas gifts are old, discarded playthings made new again by project workers.

"Humpty Dumpty's case would not have been hopeless if some kindly person had picked him up after his great fall and taken him to a WPA toy repair project," said Mrs. Florence Kerr, assistant WPA commissioner, in charge of professional and service projects. "That nothing is beyond hope is part of the WPA project worker's philosophy. If Humpty Dumpty's pieces were there, what all the King's horses and all the King's men could not do would have been comparatively easy of accomplishment by our toy-restorers. Where there is enough of what was once a good toy left to show its design, a WPA toy-mender will cheerfully undertake to restore it in kind. Where good pieces are at hand, but no design can be accurately traced, then the pieces are used to help make a new toy."

In other words, if some of Humpty Dumpty were lost, then his salvaged pieces might go into the making of a new Mad Hatter, or perhaps to fit a face to the Cheshire Cat's grin.

A visit to the receiving room of one of these WPA toy repair projects in a city like Milwaukee, Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, or New Orleans gives one an impression of thousands of Humpty Dumptys who have had a great fall. Sleds without runners and runners without sleds. Scooters with nothing to make them scoot. Skates with rollers missing. Bicycles and tricycles that will not cycle. Dolls' arms, dolls' heads, dolls' legs, and dolls' bodies without heads, arms, or legs. Broken chairs and tea-tables. Doll furniture in every stage of dilapidation. Toys of all kinds and of every description, and every one in need of some sort of special attention.

To the visitor unused to WPA project ways comes the thought that here is a lot of junk fit only for the dump heap.

But while he watches, workers begin to look over the damaged goods. Toys are segregated, both by kind and by state of preservation. Like parts of dismembered toys are heaped together, as are toys that have only enough left to provide a foundation for rebuilding, and those that are beyond restoration in their original form, but possess parts that may be used in building other playthings."

Those which are not to be restored in kind are pulled to pieces, and all usable parts saved.

No Task Too Difficult

In the repair shop men metal workers straighten, strengthen, and reshape metal parts. Woodworkers saw, shape, and sand wooden parts. Assemblers, some of them women, fit and fasten the parts together into durable, good-looking toys and playthings, built to give lasting pleasure. Women do much of the painting and touching up. They also do any mending or sewing necessary for stuffed toys, or for stuffed parts of doll furniture.

However old and broken it may have been when it was collected, every WPA toy is clean and fresh and as good as new before it gets into the hands of Santa Claus.

Where toy-lending projects are in operation, collecting of discarded playthings goes on all the year. Cleaned, strengthened, and rebuilt where necessary, these toys are loaned to registered young borrowers who play with them for a week or two, and then return them to take out others. Once more clean and whole, these old toys, refreshed and rejuvenated, stand row on row in the WPA project display room, waiting for Santa Claus to deliver them to eager, underpriveleged children to have and to enjoy throughout the coming year.

Disguised Process Tax Stalks Consumer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 — The Roosevelt Administration is seriously considering shifting the cost of the vast farm conservation and production control program from the taxpayer and the National Treasury back to the consumer.

The device under immediate study is the "certificate plan." It differs only in name and method from the earlier processing tax, which was abandoned by the Administration in 1936 because of strong opposition from certain interested groups. Since that time, the whole burden of the farm benefit payments has been on the Treasury itself, rather than on the consumer.

The objects of the plan are many and particularly appropriate to the political and economic needs of the Administration at this time:

The Treasury would immediately be relieved of a cash outlay which has averaged $225,000,000 a year.

President Roosevelt, who is seeking both to raise $500,000,000 additional for the elarging national defense program and to embark on a program of economy, will thus have an important saving to assist his efforts. The need for additional taxes in an election year would be reduced.

Mr. Wallace's View

The Government's farm program, which relies utterly on some form of costly benefit payment to the farmer on the domestically consumed portion of his crops, would be "permanently placed on a firm foundation," in the words of Secretary Wallace, "by the providing of a continuing source of revenue." Mr. Wallace does not consider that the Treasury can be asked indefinitely to carry this burden.

The certificate plan has been tentatively supported by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace in three recent speeches at Ohama, Chicago and finally at St. Paul last Thursday. It was discussed at length yesterday in a conference between Mr. Wallace, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and a number of Government officials including Marriner Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and Lauchlin Currie, one of President Roosevelt's new special assistants who is a co-ordinator in this field.

The chances of its adoption are considered excellent since it meets so many prevailing needs of the Administration.

The operation of the certificate plan would be simplicity itself The farmer would receive certificates which apply to the domestically consumed portion of his crop, in an amount which would have been decided on the basis of his share of the Nation's crop needs for the current year. They would compensate him for his willingness to adjust the size of his crop to the ever-normal granary plan, and for his soil conservation measures.

Half Cent on a Loaf

The farmer will then literally sell the certificates for an amount specified by the Government, and varying from year to year, to the processor. The processor will in turn pass this special increment in his cost along to the consumer in the final price of the bread or whatever the commodity happens to be.

The consumer will not receive any substantial injury, according to Secretary Wallace. "The farm value of the wheat in a typical loaf of bread is only about two cents. The old processing tax of 30 cents a bushel on wheat added only half a cent to the cost of a loaf of bread. The fact is that everyone else who produces that load of bread—the railroad man, the elevator man, the miller, the broker, the baker—gets his pay without fail. It is only the farmer who in the past has had to gamble, and take the short end whenever the price of wheat went down. . . .

"Is the consumer really injured by a price that is fair to the farmer? Is the farmer entitled to a fair return for his products, or is he not?"

Two Versions of Plan

Secretary Wallace is avoiding committing himself categorically to any one version of the certificate plan. Two bills incorporating various provisions of this character were introduced into the last Congress, but neither is considered comprehensive. In Mr. Wallace's view, the certificate arrangement would have to be carefully geared into the whole structure of the ever-normal granary program, for without the production control, etc., it would simply amount to the subsidizing of chronic over-production again.

Alternative plans, according to Mr. Wallace, are price fixing—which he considers to be workable—and scrapping of all aid to the farmers.

Mr. Wallace at St. Paul warned the processing industry, which helped break the old processing tax, that if it would not support a plan such as the certificate plan, it would be faced with an overpowering demand from the farmer for price fixing, "which by comparison would make the certificate plan seem the essence of old-fashioned business conservatism!" He appealed to "the thoughtful members of the milling trade" to accept the new plan as in their own best interest.

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Canadian Liberals Lose Seat

OTTAWA, Dec. 19 (AP)—One seat was lost by the Liberal Party in the three Federal by-elections held yesterday.

Liberals were successful in the two Montreal vacancies—St. James and Jacques Cartier—but the United Reform Party, a new political group in the Dominion House, won in Saskatoon.

All three ridings were formerly Liberal. Saskatoon's results brings the first loss experienced by the Liberals to seats won in the 1935 general election.

Eugene Durocher, Liberal candidate in St. James, defeated Paul Bouchard, Nationalist, with a majority of more than 10,000 votes.

In Jacques Cartier, Elphege Marier, Liberal, defeated two opponents, Edgar Guerard, Nationalist, and Albert Lacombe, Independent Liberal, by a sweeping majority.

M. P. Hayes, Liberal, lost by a two to one majority in Saskatoon to the Rev. W. G. Brown, United Reform candidate and former Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Standing in the House of Commons is now as follows:

Liberals 176; Conservatives 39; Social Credit 15; Co-operative Commonwealth Federation seven; Independent two; United Farmer of Ontario-Labor one; United Reform one; vacant four; total 245.

The sea hasn't changed its language at
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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

World Unity: Often Tried, It Will Not Down

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"In the midst of today's war the persistent note of 'World Unity' as the answer to peace grows louder and louder. The world, with the war of 1914-18 still fresh in its mind, now realizes that no one can really win a war these days. Waste and devastation, economic chaos and losses, come to victor and vanquished alike.

"Even though the world knows war is a 'losser' for everyone, still it doesn't know how to insure peace. The League of Nations was a concrete expression of the current trend of the best thinking—world unity. That it was not properly set up to continue existence does not change the rightness of its basic concept. So today, world unity, but in a far more effective setup, is the continuing theme."

Question: "Was the League of Nations the real beginning of the world unity idea in Europe?"

Answer: "No. We go back to Plato to find a European who gave much thought to having mankind in a harmonious, happy, united society. That was 2,300 years ago. Ever since, leading Europeans have been seeking a way towards such unity."

Question: "Have the Europeans tried very hard to get this unity?"

Answer: "Yes, indeed, it would hardly be an exaggeration to say that European history is largely a story of striving towards unity."

Question: "Yet these very struggles brought about disunity, didn't they?"

Answer: "At the moment, no. Eventually, yes. To understand this let's consider the two kinds of unity-seeking methods employed. One is symbolized by Napoleon, the other by the League of Nations."

Question: "Do you mean one was coercive and the other based on voluntary co-operation?"

Answer: "Exactly. The first great coercive experiment was made by Alexander the Great, well over 2,000 years ago. Most of Europe was unsettled, the center of the world was along the Mediterranean, while Greece had created a very advanced culture. The youthful Alexander conceived of the idea of uniting East and West, of bringing together Egypt, Persia, Babylonia and Athens, which constituted the whole civilized world of that day.

"Alexander's idea was really a great one. It might have restricted wars, stimulated commerce, contributed toward elevating the masses, enhanced general prosperity and greatly enriched world culture. It was not merely a vulgar attempt at conquest, and at first Alexander had astounding success. He did make the world of that day one. But his foundations were not strong enough and his idea exceeded his creative powers to maintain it. So his grandiose venture collapsed, plunging the world into disorder.

"Soon after, Rome succeeded where Alexander had failed. It organized the world. It imposed unity from England to Baghdad and from Bucharest to the Upper Nile. It built roads, gave humanity one language, reduced wars, established order and inaugurated an era called the 'Golden Age' by some historians."

Question: "But Rome achieved all this by violence, didn't it?"

Answer: "Essentially. And it was bitterly opposed by many groups, chief among them being the early Christians. They dreamed of a new world order, based on love. Called 'the third race,' they drew into their brotherhood peoples of every country, color and condition of life. Steadily they grew in strength to become one of Europe's chief unifying factors. In the meantime Rome disappeared and the Roman Church supplanted it."

Question: "Church domination did not prevent wars, did it?"

Answer: "No. Those times were filled with war. The Church's ideals were not converted into reality. In 800 a new Alexander and Caesar appeared in the person of Charlemagne. He received the blessing of the Church and one Christmas was crowned Emperor of Europe. He established unity. The continent was one once more, from Paris to Budapest and from Cologne to Rome. Frenchmen, Germans, Italians and Slavs gave allegiance to one master. They were citizens of Europe."

Question: "Like these other empires built on force, did Charlemagne's collapse?"

Answer: "Yes. After him, for 1000 years, the Church was the chief uniting agency. Came the Dark Ages. Islam advanced. The Church split into Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy amidst great disorders. Then great monarchies appeared and united a Europe of fragments into a whole. Mightiest builder was the Hapsburg, Charles V. He really had high ideals."

Question: "But the Hapsburgs were oppressive, weren't they?"

Answer: "Yes. That's one reason why the Protestant Reformation was launched. It was a revolt against a regime of spiritual, civil and military absolutism. It threw the world into a turmoil lasting a century.

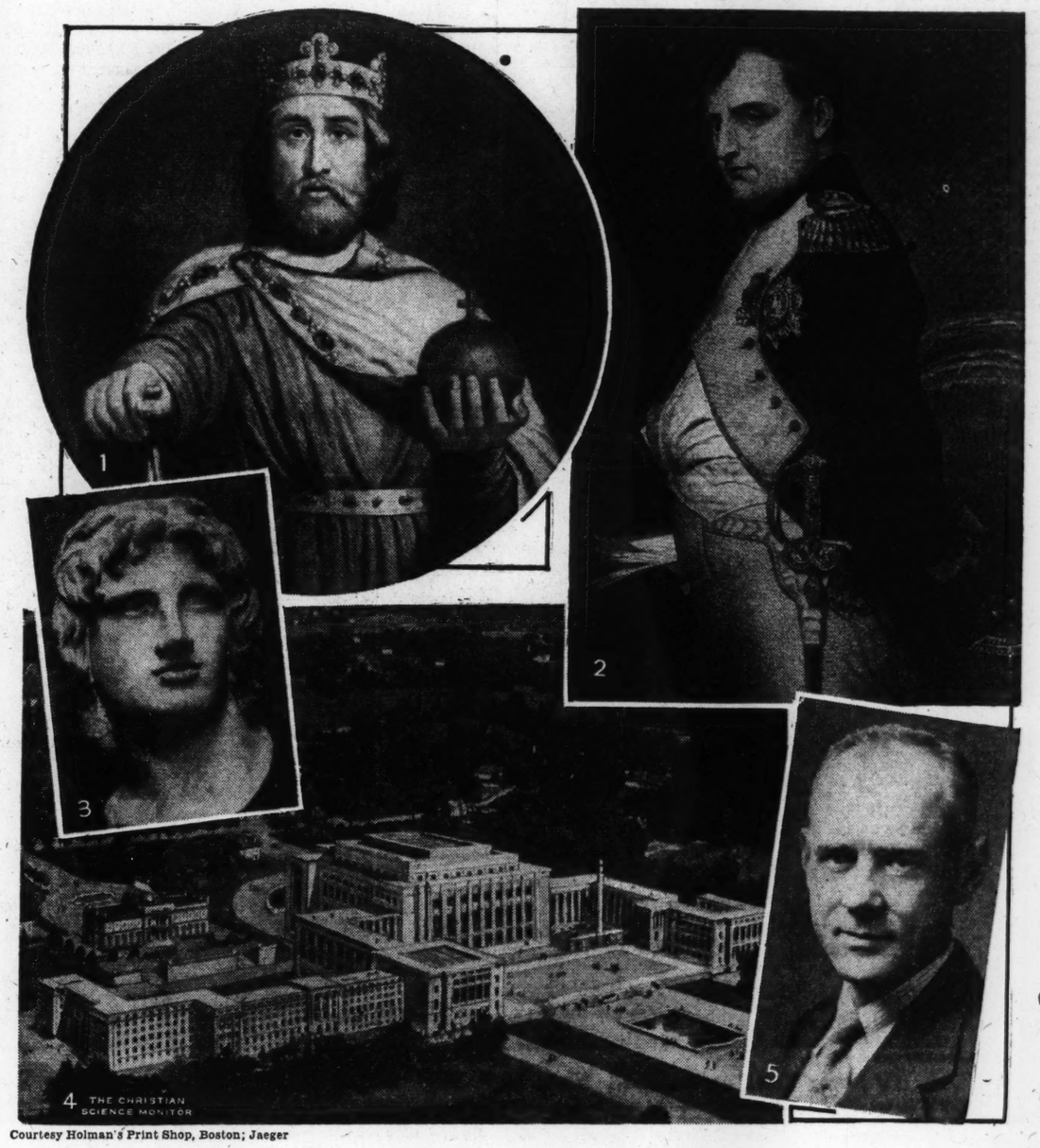
"The most sensational attempt at unity was Napoleon's. A genius, he had many splendid ideas and achieved much. He helped create a new Europe. But his system failed."

Question: "Why?"

Answer: "Because of the growing power of Nationalism. However, there was enough unity left to develop the Holy Alliance. Finally came the League of Nations—in our time. Today Hitler's aims appear to be much like those of the other conquerors—with far less good things to recommend them.

"And now, for our guest today, or I should say 'guests,' for we have two guest speakers today, Sir Arthur Salter, eminent British historian, and Peter Lyne of the Monitor's London staff."

Hope for a World State Springs Eternal



Courtesy Holman's Print Shop, Boston; Jaeger

Planners and a Plan for a World Government

(1) Charlemagne, who in the year 800 was crowned emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, ruling a region that included France and most of Germany and Italy. (2) Napoleon, the overlord of Europe who for a time rearranged boundaries at will. (3) Alexander the Great, conqueror and imperial genius who set out to conquer the world and make it Greek. (4) The Palace of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland. The League became the world's first serious attempt to set up a world government. (5) Clarence K. Streit, whose proposition of a union of the democracies is gaining adherents daily.

Fold on this line

Cut on this line

National Sovereignty Needs to Be Chained

By Sir Arthur Salter

The last quarter of a century should at least have taught the world one lesson; and the students, if not the practitioners, of international politics seem to have learnt it. This is that the tap-root of war is the international anarchy of uncontrolled sovereignty; and stable peace will never be assured except through a form of international or super-national government.

We may redraw frontiers, or exchange populations, or induce governments to act more generously to minorities. We may thus in time mitigate political grievances, but we shall certainly not, by these methods alone, reduce them to the point at which they will no longer cause explosions. If there is no appeal in respect of economic and political grievances above the national state whose action gives rise to them, if there is no method of settling a difference, whether great or small, between national states, except by superior force, or the menace of superior force, or by superior "prestige," which is in the last analysis only the projected shadow of superior force — then wars will come.

The League

A new form of wider government, which will over-ride national sovereignty in whatever involves a serious divergence of national interest, is thus the first necessity. Its creation is now the first task of mankind. What shall be its form, its scope of authority, and the line of progress towards it?

The last 20 years have seen the most ambitious experiment ever made in world government in the form of the League of Nations; but at the end another great European war has begun. The League was essentially an inter-state, not a super-state, organization. It preserved national sovereignties while attempting to limit them by certain pledges; in almost all cases decisions required unanimity to be effective. The units of League membership were states, not peoples, and there was no constitutional link between the League and the peoples of the different countries except through their Governments. In this the League is essentially different from a true federal system, such as was formed by the United States of America, in which the people by direct vote determine the personnel of government which, over a wide range of defined questions, overrides the constituent states. In the disillusionment of the League's failure there is now a movement to replace the League or inter-state system by "federal union."

The issue depends partly upon an analysis of the causes of the League's failure. Did it fail because the Covenant did not provide for a sufficient surrender of sovereignty to make international government effective, or because the constituent countries were not in fact willing to surrender as much sovereignty as they had promised to in the Covenant? Mr. Clarence Streit, and the leaders of the Federal Union movement, take the first view, League supporters the second.

Federalism

I suggest that the truth lies between the two, and that the right line of progress is to be found in a friendly accommodation between them. The immediate cause of the League's failure was that the chief member states were not loyal and whole-hearted in making even the modest surrender which they had promised. It is unlikely that they could have been induced, or for the most part can now be induced, to make a greater surrender. Nevertheless, it is true that so long as national policy is throughout formed within national systems, there will be divergencies which the national governments will often then be unable to resolve. True world government must be based not only upon national governments but, directly, upon the peoples behind them; and the federal principle is the only ultimate solution.

But the difficulty of securing federal union between people of different and widely-sundered races is immense. The experience of the self-governing British Dominions is illuminating. They form a kind of British system because of a community of outlook, sympathy and tradition; they are nowhere near to transforming this into a constitutional system of federal union. How then can we reasonably hope that all the democracies of the world will do so? In time—a very long time—perhaps; but scarcely in any near future.

League and Federalism

I therefore suggest this line of accommodation. Both League supporters and federalists should agree that unrestricted sovereignty is the common enemy they must unite to attack. League supporters should admit the plain truth that federalism is immensely superior where it can be attained. Federalists should admit the plain truth that at the best federalism can only, in any reasonably near future, comprise a fraction of the world, and that another system, based on the inter-state or League principle, is required for the relations of other states with each other and with any federal union. In this way both groups can avoid the disastrous error of wasting the strength they need for the common enemy (like the advocates of temperance and teetotalism) by attacking each other.

Sir Arthur Salter

Sir Arthur Salter, K.C.B., unites the practical and theoretical approach to this dynamic subject of World Unity. His work as Chairman of the Allied Maritime Transport Executive in 1918, as a member of the Supreme Economic Council in 1919, as General Secretary of the Reparation Commission 1920-1922, plus his work with the League of Nations as Director of the Economic and Finance Section and professor of political theory at Oxford University assure a scholarly yet realistic discussion of the subject. His latest literary work, "Security: Can We Retrieve It?" appeared last summer. The subject matter, however, is as pertinent now—if not more so—than then.

Europe Wrestles With Federal Idea

By Peter Lyne

It is a significant feature of this war, the way the word "federation" has echoed round the world. It is not that the idea of a federal solution of the problem of Europe's ever-recurring wars is new; it has for some years been engaging the attention of individuals and groups of searchers for peace. But it was the actual outbreak of hostilities once more that spurred the theoretical Federalists into active spreaders of the doctrine that the system which brought peaceful life to the United States and Switzerland can be adapted to settle Europe's differences and ultimately build a new world order.

So, in many quarters of the globe —in the United States, Britain, France, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Australasia, and even in Germany under cloak of secrecy—new organizations have been formed or old ones revitalized to study, publicize, and draw up plans for a federalized Europe.

In the United States and Britain a federal policy can already be said to be firmly established. For instance, the British Labor Party has incorporated "Europe must federate or perish" as one of six points in its peace program.

"Union Now"

Undoubtedly one of the strongest single factors in forwarding the federal idea has been Clarence Streit's book "Union Now." Published before the war, this has been read with growing enthusiasm as more people see the necessity for bold far-seeing planning for a new European and world order. "Union Now," besides becoming one of the most discussed volumes in the United States and Britain, has been translated into French and Swedish.

Outside the United States the most active organization working for Europe's federal unification is the British "Federal Union." It was founded 15 months ago and about 150 groups already have been formed with a combined membership of 12,000. It is growing at the rate of 500 a week.

The difference between the federal conceptions of Clarence Streit and of "Federal Union" is largely that Mr. Streit advocates the union of the Democracies and "Federal Union" plans democratic union. Mr. Streit names 15 Democracies for initial union. "Federal Union" isn't so insistent on members being democratic as that union be conducted democratically. It hopes Germany can be included in the original members.

"Federal Union"

"Federal Union" plans stand for federal union of free peoples under a common government, elected by and responsible to the people for their common affairs, with national self-government for national affairs at the first step toward democratic world government. Prevention of war, securing of prosperity, preservation and promotion of individual liberty are its main objectives. The movement doesn't commit itself to detailed proposals, but a research committee at Oxford is studying such questions as limitation of national sovereignty, colonial administration, trade relations, currency, federal defense, minorities, and a new charter of man's rights.

Many prominent names listed as supporters of "Federal Union" include the Archbishop of York, Wickham Steed, Lord Astor, trade union leader Ernest Bevin, Julian Huxley, Richard Law, M. P., Liddell Hart, and J. B. Priestley.

A "Federal Union" branch was recently launched in Switzerland. The Swiss Socialist Party also has adopted an international federalist program. There are branches in New Zealand and Tasmania.

The Northern Association in Scandinavian countries, including Finland and Iceland, has for some years been seeking a northern union mainly on a cultural and economic basis. It lately widened its ideal toward some form of federation to embrace other great democratic powers.

In France there is an organization working for European federation. In Germany a secret federalist movement was recently reported by the Havas Agency as gaining ground. British "Federal Union" is devising means of spreading in Germany information of the world-wide move for federation; but it believes its methods can only be effective if they are kept secret for the present.

The Swiss capital, Berne, is headquarters of the Pan-Europa Union which under the Presidency of Count Coudenhove-Kalergi stands for European confederation with Russia. Here we come to the first of several organizations which, while not actually stating their aims as federation, are seeking something akin to it in a United States of Europe or at least some closer union of nations. Count Coudenhove-Kalergi today claims to have the support of Edouard Daladier, Eduard Beneš, Paul-Boncour, Nicholas Titulescu, and British politicians Alfred Duff-Cooper and Stephen King-Hall, for Pan-Europa.

U. S. of Europe?

In the short space of one article it is not possible to give even briefly the various plans for making European federation or a United States of Europe practicable, nor to give expression to the numerous objections, criticism and claims that European federation is unworkable. Organizing Europe, let alone the whole world, is a vast problem and perhaps the greatest service of the numerous organizations engaged in this quest is that they show a large body of world opinion is agreed on the basic principle that some form of federation or closer co-operation must be devised.

As Lord Halifax has said of the federal idea, it must "freely spring from will of the peoples who alone can give it life."

British Claim Control Of Germany's Cruisers

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—A "considerable proportion" of Germany's cruiser strength has been sunk or seriously disabled by Britain's naval might in a single week, Mr. Winston Churchill, Admiralty chieftain, declared last night as Britain claimed victory in the "biggest air engagement of the war."

In a hurriedly-arranged radiocast, the First Lord of the Admiralty related circumstances of the sinking of one German cruiser and the crippling of two others by British submarines.

Mr. Churchill said His Majesty's submarine Salmon last Thursday saw the German fleet steaming out to sea "on one of its rare excursions.

"She fired six torpedoes at the cruiser squadron which was accompanying the German battle cruisers and she hit one 6,000-ton cruiser with one torpedo and a second cruiser of equal size with two.

"These cruisers may have been able to limp home, although that is by no means certain in the case of one of them . . . and they will be out of action for many a long month.

"Now, today, His Majesty's submarine Ursula reports on the 14th she sank a 6,000-ton cruiser of the Köln class although it was surrounded by no fewer than six German destroyers."

[In Berlin, Germany officially denied a cruiser had been sunk. The latest authoritative sources show that Germany launched five heavy, 10,000-ton cruisers since 1937, some of which have been commissioned. She also had six light cruisers of 6,000 tons or under.]

Canadian Division Landed

In a speech to the Empire saluting the self destruction of the crippled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee—which was driven into shelter at Montevideo by British cruisers and came out only to be blown up by her commander—Mr. Churchill declared in a voice of cold satisfaction that Germany had felt "the long arm of sea power laid upon its shoulders."

In support of his claim that the German fleet was on the run, he said a Canadian division had been landed at an undesignated port. The escort, he added, was provided by the main British battle fleet.

The First Lord of the Admiralty twitted the German fleet, asserting "German warships hardly ever venture out of port, and then only for furtive dashes."

German naval effort, he added, was now concentrated on an attempt to sink "fishing boats," but "the heat of their fury has far exceeded the accuracy of their aim."

As to the Graf Spee, he declared that it had had the alternatives of being interned in Montevideo or coming out to fight—a course "which would have been honorable to her."

But, he added, "she discovered a third alternative—" to destroy herself.

At the time of the Spee's spectacular scuttling, he went on, her commander "knew that the British heavy ships, Renown and Ark Royal, were still a thousand miles away oiling at Rio. All that awaited her outside the harbor were the two 6-inch gun cruisers, the Ajax and the Achilles, who had chased her in, and the 8-inch gun cruiser Cumberland, which had arrived to take the place of the damaged Exeter" (shot up in the battle off Montevideo).

"Few Targets to Attack"

Turning from the battle of Montevideo, Mr. Churchill said that "at home in the North Sea, our British submarines have had the best week I can remember in this or the last war."

Sardonically, he added, that British submarines "suffer from the serious disadvantage that they have very few targets to attack," and do not "wage war on neutral vessels."

The Admiralty chief went on to declare that in their "wrath" the Germans had been "trying to bomb individual unarmed merchant ships, including an Italian ship, which were moving up and down the east coast of Britain.

"They have even in some cases machine-gunned the sailors on decks of these unarmed merchant ships and fishing boats."

But, he said, "out of 24 ships attacked by bombs, only six small boats engaged in fishing and one small coasting vessel have been sunk and the bulk of the others, including the Italian, have not even been hit by the many bombs cast upon them."

Mr. Churchill's report of the landing of the Canadian contingent was brief and guarded.

". . . I can also tell you," he said, "that yesterday the leading division of the Canadian Army, strongly escorted across the ocean and guarded by our main battle fleet, disembarked safely and smoothly in one of our harbors for a period of intensive training in England before joining their British and French comrades on the Western Front."

Where Reds Advance

By a Staff Artist

Finns Hold in South

Black arrows show points where Russians have gained, the white arrow showing sector Finns hold, claiming successes. Helsingfors and Viborg were scenes of new air raids.

Air Battle Off Helgoland Brings Disputed Claims

By the Associated Press

Britain's version of German claims that 52 British planes participated in an attempted attack on Wilhelmshaven yesterday, of which 36 were forced down, is that the German reports, both as to casualties and planes engaged, was "grossly exaggerated."

The British Air Ministry announced that there had been severe engagements off the northwest German coast. Twelve German Messerschmidt fighters were shot down and seven British bombers "unaccounted for" in an air battle over the Helgoland Bight.

The battle, extending over more than 20 miles of sea between the coast and Helgoland, took place within 20 miles of the mouth of the River Elbe. Germans said that the wreckage of many British planes was being washed up on shore. Two British plane crews were reported captured.

The British planes were stated by the Air Ministry to have been reconnoitering over Helgoland Bight to attack any German warships found at sea. No warships were encountered, the Ministry said, but the bombers met a strong force of German fighters and the air engagement ensued.

The German Version

The German communiqué stated:

"Early in the afternoon, 52 English fighting planes attempted to attack Wilhelmshaven. The German air detection service spotted the attackers at once. Pursuit and destroyer planes already had encountered them north of Helgoland. Thirty-four British planes were shot down after a fierce battle. We lost two planes.

"Individual enemy planes which succeeded in escaping from attacking German chasers came under the concentric barrage fire of anti-aircraft artillery on the islands and coast. They were forced to turn back without an opportunity for dropping bombs."

"Several" of the British raiders, the report said, broke through in the direction of Wilhelmshaven, German naval base, and dropped three bombs, but the Germans reported they fell on barren land and caused no damage.

The crews of two British planes were taken prisoner, it was added.

According to DNB, the German official news agency, only two previous encounters—both in the World War—were comparable to yesterday's air battle.

These, DNB said, were at Le Câteau, France, on March 3, 1918, and at Conflans, France, on Oct. 9, 1918, where whole air squadrons flying in close formation clashed in each.

At Le Câteau, said DNB, 40 British planes tried to break through German lines to reconnoitre, but 30 German planes, led by Germany's greatest war ace, Baron von Richthofen, repulsed them and shot down 13 while losing only one of their own.

Comparison of Losses

At Conflans, DNB stated, two French-American squadrons were surprised by a flank attack by German pursuit planes and were repulsed after a loss of 21 machines.

But the 1918 enemy losses, observed DNB, amounted to only from 33 to 40 per cent of the units sent into battle. Yesterday's were much higher, DNB asserted, adding that they were without precedent and would be remembered "for all time."

DNB further asserted that British losses would prove to be bigger than the 34 at present estimated.

Eyewitnesses say that the German resistance was due chiefly to extraordinary speed of the Messerschmidt pursuit planes and good marksmanship.

Eyewitnesses were quoted further by DNB as saying that nine British planes dropped into the sea in flames, while 12 others, developing clouds of smoke, hit the water hard. Thirteen British planes were said to have been shot down after their formation was dispersed. One crashed burning on the island of Borkum. German coast vessels were said to have picked up enemy fliers wherever possible, especially those who jumped from their craft by parachute.

London reports state that four British airmen who took part in the air battle over Helgoland yesterday were picked up at sea today by a naval trawler and brought to a northeast port.

The fliers came down at sea because of lack of fuel and were in

By a Staff Artist

Where Forces Clashed

Helgoland Bight over which the air encounter of Dec. 18 took place, and Sylt, the German air base alleged to have been bombed by British airmen at the same time; also Brunsbüttel, where the British submarine Ursula penetrated the German defenses to sink a 6,000-ton cruiser.

British Trap Seen in Spee Sinking

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 19 (AP)—Naval sources intimated today the Admiral Graf Spee's encounter with three British warships in the South Atlantic was no accident, but really a trap with British-sold fuel oil as bait.

These sources said a German freighter attempted to buy oil from a British concern at an undisclosed Brazilian port 10 days before the engagement of Dec. 13. At first is was refused, but later was supplied on instructions from headquarters.

Capt. Hans Langsdorff, Commander of the German pocket battleship, said he was cruising off the coast of Brazil in search of a rendezvous with the supply ship Tacoma when he sighted the British cruiser Exeter.

Turning southward, he found himself in the presence of two more British cruisers, the Ajax and Achilles. Lack of fuel forced him to fight at a disadvantage, the German commander told port authorities, and he eventually ran for cover in Montevideo, only to take his shell-battered ship out of port Dec. 17 and sink it with his own hands.

Contact Possible

Some sources said the Admiral Graf Spee may actually have made a refueling contact before the battle, for in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Captain Langsdorff jovially commented on Dec. 18 that he had possessed enough fuel to reach the coast of Spain if need be. He declined to specify the amount, however, and observers who saw the ship enter Montevideo said its position in the water confirmed his first story of scanty fuel.

That the British counted on locating the raider in the South Atlantic was indicated by the concentration of war vessels there.

In mid-November, the cruisers Cumberland, Exeter, and Ajax arrived in Buenos Aires in the space of two days. These three are the entire normal cruiser strength of the British South Atlantic Division, and ordinarily would be scattered.

The Achilles, which had been operating in the Pacific, took on supplies and fuel here Dec. 9, only four days before the battle.

Clue for British

Sure knowledge that a German merchant ship, such as the Tacoma, had taken on an oil cargo and was dodging about in these waters would be a good clue for the British huntsmen, it was pointed out.

Uruguayan Government vessels escorted the German supply ship Tacoma—which took aboard survivors of the scuttled Admiral Graf Spee—into the inner harbor basin. Uruguayan officials said the step was in the direction of internment for the duration of the war.

Oil and other inflammables on the Admiral Graf Spee continued to smoulder. Naval men said they probably would burn 48 hours more. Then Uruguayan and Argentine authorities must decide what to do with the hulk, 10,000 tons of wreckage in the navigation channel of the River Plate estuary.

An Argentine naval plane and an Uruguayan Coast Guard boat are keeping watch where the twisted superstructure rises above the water.

It was said the Government might issue a "white paper" detailing its actions and answering the German charges.

Foreign naval attachés said the Admiral Graf Spee had suffered severe damages to its fighting ability, or it would not have fled the smaller British ships.

One naval officer said it was probable that one of the main turrets, housing three of the ship's six 11-inch guns, was put out of action.

Naval circles also reported that two complete gun crews of 14 men were killed when British shells struck secondary batteries of 5.9-inch guns.

Naval experts were eager to see a Uruguayan white paper in the hope it would include the examining commission's report on the damage.

Argentina was forced into a leading role when Captain Langsdorff took most of his crew of 1,000-odd to Buenos Aires after the sinking.

Despite the German contention that they are "shipwrecked seamen." Argentine officials indicated internment would be their likely fate.

Captain Langsdorff and his officers were guests at the Argentine Naval Arsenal, while the crewmen were divided between the Arsenal and the Immigrant Hotel (Argentina's "Ellis Island").

Graf Spee in Wait For Wool Cargoes

By the Associated Press

Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 19

A late Australian wool clip was advanced as a possible reason for the Admiral Graf Spee being in South American waters Dec. 13.

British ship captains who had been prisoners aboard the vessel said that Captain Langsdorff of the German raider told them at a special dinner one night that he had waited nearly two weeks off the coast of Africa after Oct. 10 to intercept wool ships bound for England.

But the Australian wool clip was late this year, and no ships appeared, so the captain gave up waiting and ordered the ship to South American waters.

British Sub Says It Torpedoed One Cruiser and Maybe More

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Torpedoing of the 6,000-ton German cruiser Leipzig and damaging of "at least one heavy cruiser" in a raid by the British submarine Salmon on a concentration of German warships Dec. 13, was disclosed by the Admiralty yesterday.

[Reference to British submarine exploits was made by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a radio speech.]

Enlarging on previous claims to having inflicted damage to German warships last week, the Admiralty said six torpedoes were fired at six warships by the same submarine which had sighted the liner Bremen the day before.

"At least one of the ships might well have failed to reach port," a communiqué said, listing the ships in the German naval concentration as the 26,000-ton battleships, Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, the 10,000-ton cruisers Admiral Hipper and Blücher, the Leipzig and an unnamed pocket battleship, sister craft of the scuttled Graf Spee.

"It would have been an easy matter for the submarine to have fired all the torpedoes at one cruiser and thus made certain of the sinking of one ship, but she fired them at different angles hoping thereby to disable more than one ship," the Admiralty explained.

British pointed out that this North Sea encounter was not to be confused with the Admiralty announcement Dec. 18 that the submarine Ursula had sunk a 6,000-ton cruiser at the mouth of the Elbe Dec. 14.

The Salmon reported she could not wait to determine the exact result of her attack, since the enemy was after her. She had to dive and steer a zig-zag course at top speed at a considerable depth.

Although the Salmon was hunted and attacked with depth charges for more than two hours, she escaped, the Admiralty said. After dark, however, she reported she returned to the scene.

"Then she found an area of nearly four square miles of sea thickly coated in fuel oil," said the Admiralty's account. "The fumes contaminated the air to such an extent that the submarine had to leave the vicinity and ventilate with clean air before being able to dive again."

Trawlers Bombed

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—German bombing attacks on British fishing vessels, a new phase combining sea and air warfare, was denounced bitterly by Britain today as fresh raids sank one more fishing trawler and attacked four others.

One of the four lost three men; another was damaged; two reached port safely.

Declaring that unarmed fishing trawlers were being machine-gunned by low-flying planes, British classed this activity with the laying of magnetic mines by Germany.

Capt. David Sutherland of the 185-ton British fishing trawler Active today reported his ship was sunk by an "aerial torpedo" fired by one of several German warplanes raiding shipping off the British Coast. Four other small ships were attacked.

One of the Active's crew was missing and three of the 373-ton British trawler Etruria's crew were killed.

Yesterday the British reported the loss of three trawlers by German bombing planes, bringing the total for the past two days to four. The losses included the New Choice, 198 tons; Pearl, 198 tons, and Campaganus, 270 tons.

Many British trawlers have been pressed into service by the Admiralty as mine sweepers.

The Etruria did not sink, but was towed to a Scottish port badly damaged.

Captain Sutherland said that "an aerial torpedo landed in the water beside us and hit under the waterline. Seven bombs aimed at us fell into the sea."

The trawler Carbineer II rescued the Active's crew.

One bomb went through the deck of the Etruria, but a bulkhead kept it afloat.

The trawlers Inverneil and Fort Rose were attacked but reached port safely. A fifth ship was reported damaged and being towed into port.

Survivors Report

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Thirteen survivors of the sunken Norwegian steamer Glitrefjell, 1,568 tons, were landed today at a Scottish port and asserted they believed their ship had been torpedoed.

The captain and four seamen were killed and seven of the survivors wounded. The survivors were rescued by a Greek vessel after nine hours in open boats.

British Columbia Lumbermen Ask Help Against War Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Half the timber industry of British Columbia, largest producer of forest products in the British Empire, will have to close down shortly unless means can be found to carry lumber to Britain.

Such a shortage of shipping has developed here that lumber is piling up on docks and in mill yards, and storage space is almost exhausted. Britain wants the lumber, orders have been accepted by mills, but only a small portion of the present output can be carried overseas, now that Britain's merchant fleet is needed on the Atlantic.

Heads of the lumber industry flew to Ottawa to ask the Canadian Government to intervene in this grave situation. They propose that Canada ship its lumber eastward by rail and load it at St. John, New Brunswick, an all-winter port. This would make it unnecessary for British ships to come all the way to Vancouver via the Panama Canal.

The obstacle to this plan is the relatively high cost of rail shipment, but lumbermen are urging that the present rate by rail across Canada, about 82 cents a hundredweight, be drastically reduced. It is suggested that the Canadian railways and the British importers share the cost of this reduction.

This would be cheaper for the Timber Control Board of Britain, which has charge of all lumber imports, than the chartering of neutral ships to carry lumber from British Columbia.

Lumbermen in this province are alarmed at the possibility that Britain will turn in this crisis to the United States for lumber, importing it from Atlantic ports. It was reported here that Ambassador Kennedy would discuss the possibilities of this business with the United States Government during his present visit to Washington. To avoid losing Britain's huge wartime business, transferred here from the Baltic, British Columbia feels Canada should go a long way in facilitating the movement of lumber by rail if ships cannot be found for the Panama Canal route.

Meanwhile Britain is turning to British Columbia for mining timbers, formerly bought in the Baltic countries.

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Right: Full-fill Pen No. 351 and Matching Pencil (Choice of Colors) Set $5.00—Pen $3.50.

Above: Lady Patricia, Vacuum-fill Pen No. 512 (Choice of Colors) $5.00—Set $8.00.

Right: Full-fill Pen No. 351V and Matching Pencil (Choice of Colors) Set $5.00—Pen $3.50.

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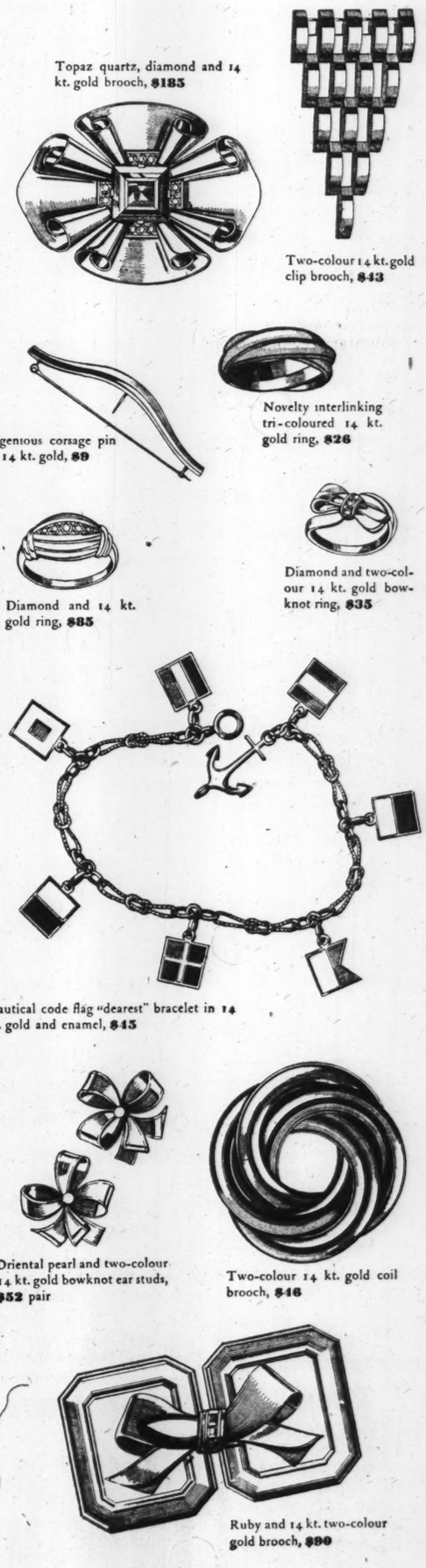
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BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

Mosquito Boats to Buzz Again Along U. S. Coast

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver

U. S. N., Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The United States Navy has become 'mosquito fleet" conscious, if the recently announced $5,000,000 contract for 23 of these high-speed craft is any criterion.

This is the second contract of this kind awarded during the past year, as four submarine chasers and eight motor torpedo boats are already under construction in accordance with designs procured through a competition that was open to American designers, and for which a considerable sum of money was offered to the winner. The characteristics of these boats have not been made public.

At about the time the present war broke out, Hubert Scott-Paine, a British designer of fast motorboats, arrived at New York with a mystery boat that was hurriedly lowered into the water and taken to a secret destination. Details other than a brief announcement of this fact in the press, have been withheld, but apparently this boat furnished the design for the 23 boats comprising the recently announced contract that was awarded the Electric Boat Company at Groton, Connecticut.

Experimental Program

It is stressed that all of the boats under construction constitute an experimental program, and that after their completion, tests will be conducted with all 35 boats. The trials will be made under varying conditions of weather and location. From the results of these trials, it is anticipated that a standard type of boat will be evolved, and arrangements made for quantity production, should the need arise.

Although these types of small craft were used in great numbers by the British during the World War, the United States Navy at that time contented itself with producing the 110-foot subchaser, a slightly larger boat that proved to be highly efficient for its designed purpose, but which carried no torpedoes. Since the end of the war, the United States has evinced only an academic interest in small, fast motor boats. However, last year Congress authorized the design competition.

We apparently felt that the wide expanse of ocean extending from our shores gave a certain amount of natural protection, and this reasoning caused the fast motorboat proposition to be placed well down toward the bottom of the list of desirable acquisitions. Until very recent years, the Navy lived from hand to mouth on the limited appropriations granted by Congress since the World War, and there were no funds available for motorboat development.

Had Hodge-Podge Fleet

In the early part of the World War, Britain mobilized and used every motorboat that could be made available. Most of them belonged to the small yacht category, and the miscellaneous assortment of small boats proved to be unsatisfactory. Thereupon, Britain set about procuring a great number of what they officially termed motor launches.

One firm in the United States built 550 of these craft to British design in 473 working days, completing the delivery on Nov. 1, 1915. The material was fabricated in this country and, to avoid infringing the neutrality proclamation then in effect, the boats were assembled in Canada.

These boats were 80 feet long and had a maximum speed of 19 knots. They carried a crew of eight men and were armed with one three-inch gun and a small number of depth charges. Built of wood, they were used for a variety of purposes, frequently cruising 100 miles off-shore for three or four days.

In 1916, Great Britain began construction of what they called coastal motorboats. These craft were the forerunners of the present motor torpedoboats, and came out in three classes, each being an improvement on the preceding one.

Not Easy on Crews

The coastal motorboats, not being designed for other than short cruises, were not very habitable and only carried crews of three or four men. Their principal area of operations was off the German-occupied coast of Belgium where they proved effective against the German submarine.

The motorboats of the "mosquito fleet" can be put to many uses, such as patrol of coastal waters, submarine detection and attack, limited escort duties, rescue work, laying smoke screens, mine detection (locating mines with a light sweep, but not attempting to drag the mines loose), laying limited numbers of mines, and hit-and-run torpedo attacks.

The high speed of these boats makes them difficult targets to hit, and their shallow draft permits them to operate in waters denied other types of ships. Being constructed of wood, they have what is known as local strength, and are not likely to be severely damaged should they happen to go ashore.

Larger and Sea-Going

When the United States Navy designed its World War subchasers, a length of 110 feet was adopted on British advice based on their experience with motorboats, and it is interesting to note that a press release states that the chasers now under contract range from 110 to 170 feet in length. This type should be able to go to sea in almost any weather, but the smaller and faster motor torpedo boats, reputed to be designed for speeds of 40 or 50 knots, will be less independent of weather conditions and can be expected to work from sheltered bases.

Many of the duties performed by British motorboats in the last war have been taken over by airplanes, but there are conditions of weather and atmosphere when the surface craft can operate, but the airplane cannot.

[This article is not to be construed as a reflection of naval policy other than the opinions of the author himself.]

German Planes Now Threaten British Ships

(Continued from Page 1)

cess attained in raiding Great Britain is that distances flown have been too great for fighting planes to accompany the bombers. Britain's method of detecting the approach of raiding planes apparently functions very well and raiders usually have been promptly attacked and driven off by British pursuit planes.

With first-class air bases at Helgoland and Bremerhaven and secondary bases on the islands of Sylt and Hoernum, Germany is in a position to launch airplane raids over a wide area of the North Sea. Nazi bombers roaming this sea can scarcely reach the route followed by the convoys to and from Scandinavian countries which passes north of the Shetlands, but from that point they can force these convoys to follow the west coast of Scotland instead of the present route along the eastern side.

The mine-swept channel along the entire eastern coast of Great Britain is within flying distance of the German air bases and German bombers can appear along it without their approach having been discovered unless some vessel further out at sea reports their presence.

Dangerous Problem

Establishment of a surface patrol for this purpose would be of no particular value as raiding planes would fly high until near their objective.

If the Germans have opened an air offensive in the North Sea, they have exhibited their usual lack of astuteness by advertising the fact in an attack on insignificant vessels rather than worthwhile prey.

Was Graf Spee All of Reich's Warship Trio?

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Admiral Graf Spee was today described by its commander as a chameleon of the seas, which used a fake smokestack and other "trimmings" during its raiding career.

The false stack and some superstructure changes were employed to make the pocket battleship resemble, at a distance, the British battle cruiser Renown, said Capt. Hans Langsdorff. The Renown is a 32,000-ton ship, while the Admiral Graf Spee was only 10,000.

"At that, maybe the joke was on us," said Captain Langsdorff. "perhaps we fooled nobody."

In roving both the South and North Atlantic and in a sally into the Indian Ocean, the Admiral Graf spee also used lesser disguises to resemble the other pocket battleships, the Deutschland and Admiral Scheer.

"One time we changed our name and actually passed for the Admiral Scheer," he said.

King George Talks To Drummer Boy

LONDON (AP)—Mr. R. D. Emerson, 15-year-old drummer boy who survived the sinking of the aircraft carrier Courageous Sept. 18, has received personal congratulations from King George VI.

The Monarch, on a surprise inspection of the Plymouth naval base Dec. 18, saw the boy playing in the band and stopped him for a private chat.

The King also spoke to Polish cadets and to the officers and men of minesweepers and submarine chasers.

Neutrality Action Asked by Mexican

WASHINGTON (AP)—Francisco Castillo Najera, the Mexican Ambassador, said Dec. 18 the Graf Spee incident called for joint action by the 21 American republics to prevent any further violations of the "neutral seat zone" proclaimed at the Inter-American Conference at Panama.

Señor Castillo Najera conferred for 15 minutes with Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles regarding the incident and the meeting at Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 15 of the permanent Inter-American Neutrality Committee established by the Panama gathering.

The Ambassador expressed belief that the Graf Spee incident might fall within the Committee's scope but that its session would come too late for profitable action.

Señor Castillo Najera said he believed it would be wise if the date for the initial session were advanced. Meanwhile, he said, his Government was joining in exchanges of views among the Latin American nations regarding the problems raised by the Anglo-German naval battle off Uruguay.

Two Ships Lost; Convoy Radios: Read Luke 15:6

WITH THE CANADIAN ACTIVE SERVICE FORCE AT SEA, Dec. 19 (AP)—(Delayed by Censor)—In a heavy Atlantic fog one of the transports in this group strayed from the convoy and two destroyers vanished astern to scout for the absentee.

A day went by with no word.

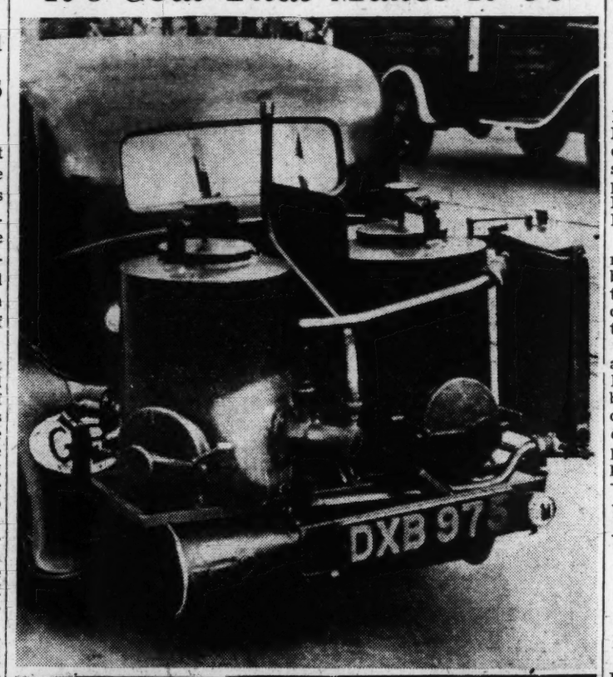
Then specks appeared on the horizon as the convoy ran at slow speed.

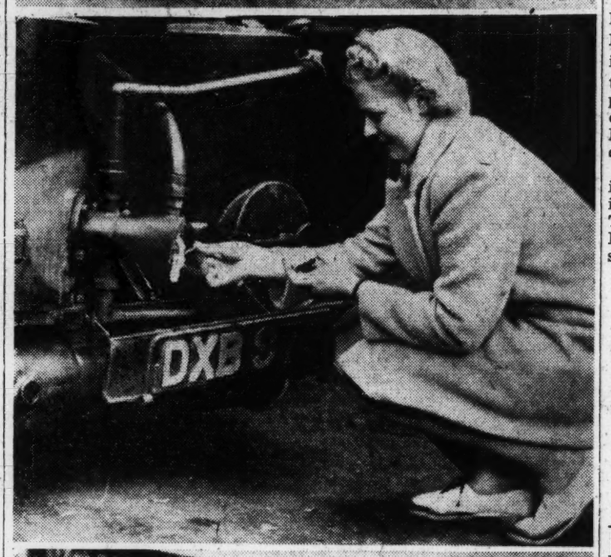
This message came from the warship in charge of the convoy, sent in straight code for every Morse operator to understand:

"Read Luke 15:6."

There was a rush to ships' Bibles to find a verse saying: " . . . Rejoice with me; for I have found my sheep which was lost."

It's Coal That Makes It Go





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Londoners Overcome Gasoline Shortage for Autos

No those aren't washing machines on the back of the car at the top. Each of those tanks holds a hundredweight of coal. And when the driver in the center picture lights the fire, it isn't long until there is enough gas produced from the coal for the car to go—without gasoline. Latest thing in filling stations is shown in the bottom picture.

Canadian Troops in Britain

SOMEWHERE IN GREAT BRITAIN, Dec. 19 (AP)—Canadian doughboys awoke in British barracks today—the first contingent to arrive in Great Britain for a period of intensive training before leaving for the Western Front.

Shopkeepers of the village were bewildered as the Canadians proceeded to "take over" the town on their first leave. Their dollar bills, nickels and quarters troubled the counter men as they bought knick-knacks and bric-a-brac.

They had arrived almost unnoticed. Citizens failed to see identifying shoulder tabs and cap badges, and cast only a casual glance at the troops as they stepped from their train.

Maj. Gen. Andrew G. L. McNaughton, World War veteran, was in command of the active service force which landed in secrecy at an undisclosed port.

They were the first combat troops to arrive since the war started. The fanfare of a mystery convoy and warplanes overhead soon brought hundreds of curious to the docks.

"We know this is not a glorious adventure, but a job that has to be done," General McNaughton said.

Dominions Secretary Anthony Eden, one of a group of official greeters, addressed the men:

"It may be the struggle on which we are engaged may be long—it certainly will be tough—we all know that. But in the assurance of the unity of all peoples of the British Commonwealth is the certainty of final victory."

The troops included a battalion of infantry from the Maritime Provinces and a hospital corps from British Columbia.

General McNaughton said there were "a hundred or so Americans" in the contingent.

Kisses Pass Censor

PARIS (AP)—A British censor has won understandable applause in France.

Finding he could not pass a letter sent to a certain young fiancée through the mails, he substituted a note stating:

"Your young man sends you a thousand kisses, but he is too talkative. Please advise him not to discuss matters that are none of his business, but limit himself to his love notes."

"Our felicitations to the censor," said the newspaper Paris-Soir, relating the story.

Daladier Host

PARIS (AP)—Premier Daladier was host Dec. 18 to Prime Minister Chamberlain at a dinner attended by members of the French Government and Britain diplomatic and military representatives.

The British Prime Minister visited air bases and British front line units before ending his inspection of the war sector.

U. S. Law Broken

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—A 1917 statute forbids a citizen of the United States serving in any foreign army unless he forfeits his citizenship and swears allegiance to the belligerent.

Interest in the World War statute was revived here last night with receipt of dispatches saying that a hundred or more United States men were among a Canadian contingent landing at a Scottish port.

Although the law provides penalties of imprisonment and loss of citizenship, it was recalled that there had been no prosecution of Americans who fought in the Spanish civil war.

French 'Double' the Maginot Line

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE ON THE MAGINOT LINE, France, Dec. 19—The French Army is taking advantage of the present lull in hostilities to strengthen and improve in every possible way its famous Maginot Line which is the modern equivalent of the Great Wall of China.

Recently there were announcements that the Maginot Line had been "doubled"—particularly on the strategic end zones. But this does not indicate the extensive detail of the strengthening process.

Low-lying areas in the front line are being prepared for flooding. Large reservoirs of water have been made for this purpose. The depth of the line is being increased, and heavy cannon, capable of hurling their explosive projectiles over 12 miles besides numerous lighter "seventy-fives," the famous French field gun, have been installed strategically in favorable positions capable of pouring withering fire on any attacking force.

Rails Bristle Thick

Those strips of ground which are not in the direct fire of the numerous forts of the Maginot Line and gun emplacements are piled with barbed wire and the area around the Maginot Line fairly bristles with upright steel rails which are the most effective means of blocking tanks while antitank guns are ready to put out of action enemy tanks once their progress is checked.

The German General Staff obviously faces an utterly different problem, with this formidably barricaded short front, from the problem of rolling over the almost unfortified plains of Poland, and this probably explains why no major offensive was undertaken on the west after Poland was crushed.

I personally observed these new French preparations during an extensive trip along the Maginot Line which included a visit to the interior of one of its remarkable forts.

Built in a Hill

Like most such forts this one was built in a hill since the Maginot Line takes advantage wherever possible of natural conditions favorable to defense. From the fort one could command an extensive view of the surrounding country including humps indicating other forts built at short intervals and so constructed as to afford the best opportunity for pouring heavy flanking fire into the ranks of an advancing enemy. The entrance to the fort was from the French side as it is less exposed than the side facing Germany, which is completely covered except for portholes for the use of cannon and machine guns.

The fort is partly surrounded by a waterless moat, which, as the military engineer who constructed many of these forts and accompanied me explained, is designed to receive the debris resulting from bombardment so that portholes of the fort cannot be blocked up.

The fort now provides comfortable quarters for its garrison of 200 men since their underground quarters are drier in winter than in summer as the heating system removes moisture. Every precaution has been taken to secure the fort against gas and with its independent electrical power system and its abundant stock of provisions and munitions it gives every indication of being able to withstand a prolonged siege.

12-Inch Steel

The conspicuous feature of the fort is its movable gun turret, capable of a circular movement so that the small cannon mounted on it can fire in any direction. The turret is protected by 12 inches of armor plate which is believed to make it shellproof even against direct hits. This series of forts running along the tops of hills represents the much more modern and active conception of warfare than the famous wall of China. French Army engineers do not underestimate the terrific shock which a German attack in force would represent, and they are constantly seeking new ways of making their defensive system, which must already be considered the world's best, still better.

There is an interesting contrast between the villages and towns before and behind the Maginot Line. One sees only soldiers quartered in villages in the front line. Civilians have been compulsorily evacuated. Behind France's great wall, on the other hand, daily affairs proceed quite normally, even in towns very near the Maginot Line. One sees many women and children. Stores remain open, and it is possible, as I found from personal experience, to obtain a very satisfactory meal in a restaurant following my trip along the Maginot Line.

Advance Line

The present line along which the thin screen of French advance troops is drawn up takes advantage of some rivers and is stronger for defensive purposes. This line is some miles in advance of the main positions of the Maginot Line and is designed not necessarily for permanent holding but rather for making the German advance slow, difficult, and as costly as possible.

Front line conditions in the present war are utterly unlike those in the World War when each side was entrenched very close to enemy lines. There are places where the No Man's Land between German and French forces is several miles wide. One's impression is that the French armies could scarcely hope for more advantageous conditions for battle than they would enjoy if the Germans attacked the Maginot Line. Whether any such attack enters into German plans cannot, of course be foreseen, For the present, the sticky Lorraine mud and cloudy weather and short days, which make flying difficult, have reduced land and air activity on both sides to a minimum, and official communiqués sometimes give details of small skirmishes which would scarcely have attracted notice in the World War.

Russian Pressure on Balkans Checked by Valor of Finns

By Harold G. Laycock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Dec. 19—Russia's continued difficulties in Finland increase optimism regarding the future of the Balkans since the reaction of that war favors postponement if not abandonment of any Soviet moves in Southeast Europe, according to informed opinion here today.

Moscow's adventure in Finland is welcomed as the "ill wind" that is blowing benefits to the Balkans. There are three reasons why Balkan security profits from the situation:

1. The Soviet's embroilment gives a still greater opportunity for the completing of a Balkan bloc which needs time for its difficult diplomatic negotiations.
2. The Red Army staffs will think twice, it is maintained, before embarking upon a new campaign after their experiences in Finland.
3. Russia's military prestige has fallen considerably in the Balkans through the failure of such an enormous country to overcome small Finland within a few weeks.

Whatever may happen in Rumania—and it is considered more probable today that Russia will not take any sudden action there—it is generally agreed that Bulgaria's obstructionism to a Balkan bloc has received a serious setback with proofs of the ineffectiveness of the Russian military machine.

Under these conditions it is not surprising to hear in authoritative quarters that Turkey's Balkan envoys are exerting their fullest influence to indicate tactfully to the Governments to which they are accredited that Russia is really a harmless aggressor and a weak ally who wouldn't even attempt political pressure if resolutely resisted by a group of Balkan States, especially as Turkey's move for the mutual withdrawal of troops on international frontiers has already greatly aided in strengthening the wall between Russia and the Balkans.

Italy Turns to New World In Vigorous Trade Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Of all neutral markets yielding war-time export gains Italy fixes its greatest expectations in South America.

Argentina is now contacting the advance agents of a Rome-directed commercial offensive. These agents are not only traders; they include diplomats and cultural officials to test political as well as economic opinion. It is already appreciated that southern sympathies are overwhelmingly with the democracies.

Strategically, there are two spheres outside the Mediterranean which are favorable to war-time trading for Italy: the Far East and the New World. Italian shipping to South America should be free from submarine and mine perils. The delays of British inspection at the Gibraltar blockade station are the only encumbrance. Advantages easily outweigh these, as recent expansion of liner services indicates.

Inereased Buying

Italian merchants have taken over many unfulfilled German orders. Textile gains were considerable from the war's commencement. There is also a ready disposition to increase purchases in South America, as, indeed, is necessary if sales continue to be booked, for treaties in most cases forbid anything but barter.

In Argentina, where Italian commercial expansion was first noted, orders have been given to the value of 50,000,000 lire covering varied purchases of which meat is the most important. This, it is stated, is outside the pre-war contracted 460,000,000 lire of annual barter trade. The latter figure is expected continually to rise, in view of the new conditions, because it represents only one-third of the annual trade between the two countries before Italy attempted autarchy.

Italian purchases from Argentina, in order of importance, are: wheat, wool, meat, hides, linseed and cotton. A new effort is being made to add to the typical sales lines by interesting the Argentines in Italian artificial fibers, agricultural machinery, paper and chemicals. Agents claim that orders can be booked and fulfilled, but Italian factories have not yet completed their export reorganization to profit by the new opportunities.

Italian Propaganda

Whatever may be Italian intentions in Europe, propaganda in South America has emphasized neutrality rather than nonbelligerence. The distinction scores a political point in this sphere and also encourages the large Italian communities to co-operate in the trade drive. The home press, in Rome and in the commercial centers of Milan, Turin and Genoa, faithfully recording the impressions of local correspondents, admits that southern opinion strongly favors the Allies.

An Italo-South American air service is being organized by the Lati company to assist relationships. Italians consider this enterprise most necessary owing to the war's elimination of the German service. Temporarily, the French have a monopoly of trans-South Atlantic air mail carriage. The British were due to compete at the end of this year but the war upset plans. The Rome Government will subsidize the Lati company to the extent of 1,000,000 lire annually for the first five years.

Chile's Refusal To Rebuke Russia Causes Dissension

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Popular Front Government's refusal to be associated with an all-American protest against Russian aggression in Finland has disappointed the Front's own followers—with the possible exception of the Communists—and pleased, to some extent, the Rightist Opposition.

La Nacion, accepted as a Government organ, considered it a national misfortune that the Chancery had repulsed the overture for continental moral condemnation of the Russians. If no such step had been taken before, it said, present action was justified by the single fact that Russia had previously claimed to be a democratic and pacifist power.

El Mercurio, which has criticized Popular Front policy, approved Chilean abstention, asking why South America should interest itself in this act of aggression when Scandinavia had taken no concrete line and other European powers limited themselves to verbal reprimands. Notwithstanding, this newspaper sharply condemned the Russians. It considered the Americas should adopt "a dignified waiting attitude," because the powers of evil were so great in Europe today that a spiritual reaction is bound soon to set in.

The official attitude, which provoked dissensions, was described in Foreign Minister Ortega's reply to the joint suggestion of the Peruvian, Bolivian, Uruguayan and Ecuadorean representatives for "public condemnation of Russian aggression by all American countries," Chile, he said, regretted the "situation which has arisen regarding Finland," but considered that it should emit no opinion, because no action had been taken in the cases of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Baltic States.

Germany Restricts Precious Metals

BERLIN (AP)—Precious metals being rare in the Reich, the authorities have reverted to World-War methods to preserve the nation's small stock of gold and platinum.

Wedding rings which hitherto were made of a low-grade gold alloy will henceforth also be manufactured of a high-grade steel, the Reich's Jewelers' Guild announced. During the World War wedding rings were made of iron. They bore the patriotic engraving: "Gold I gave for iron."

Orders were issued for jewelers and watchmakers to the effect that ornaments made of gold like bracelets or chains can be sold only if the customer delivers the equivalent in weight in scrap gold.

'Mein Kampf'

LONDON (AP)—Hitler's "Mein Kampf" is among 1,321 books officially recommended by the British War Office for sending to troops at "the front."

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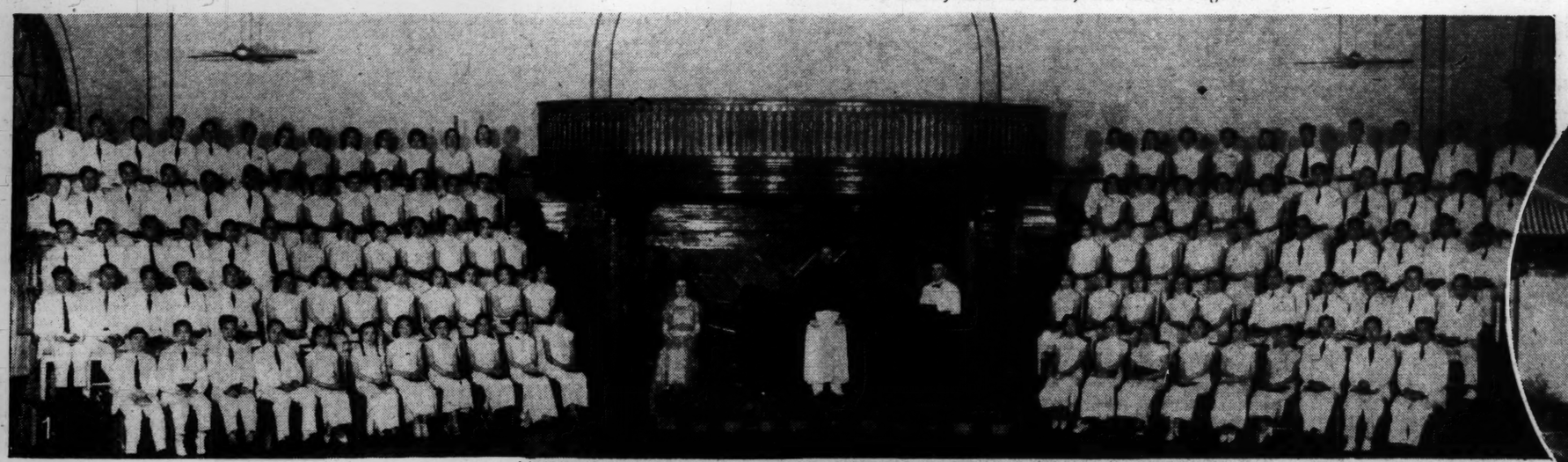
A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page



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3 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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(1) The Yenching University Chorus, as it sang the Brahms Requiem in Peiping, China, last May. Standing at the center, with the baton, is Bliss Wiant, director of the chorus and Assistant Professor of Music at the University. He is wearing formal Chinese clothes "because they are as formal as anything western but much more comfortable," in his opinion. Mrs. Wiant, who carried the soprano solo parts, is seated to the left, and Mr. Bradford is at the Hammond Organ. (2) Glimpse of Yenching University, Bashford Memorial Hall at right. (3) Bashford Hall at the left, the Physics-Biology Building at right. (4) Bliss Wiant, from a snapshot. (5) Yenching's most distinguishing landmark is her water tower in the form of a Chinese pagoda. (6) East and West are blended in Yenching's buildings, concrete but Chinese in design.

Chinese Students Sing Handel's 'Messiah' in Old Peiping

'Music a Social Experience' at Yenching; Can Teach Unity and Co-operation, Says Music Professor

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just about now, as Christmas carols usher in this beautiful season of the Christian world, young men and girls—Chinese students—attending college in the shadow of the ancient Summer Palace outside the old city walls of Peiping, are singing that great Christmas oratorio of Western peoples, Handel's "Messiah." The Yenching University Chorus, under the direction of Bliss Wiant, Assistant Professor of Music at Yenching University, has ever since 1928 sung the Messiah each year. Certain parts are sung in English and others in Chinese.

"Christmas is in our hearts as far as our thoughts of the coming of the 'Prince of Peace' is concerned; but when one looks outside our campus walls to the almost incessant traffic of the sinews of war we begin to wonder—where is Christmas anyhow," wrote the Wiants in a letter that winged to me from across the Pacific last holiday time. "This year," the letter says further on, "290 people in our community have attended rehearsals of Handel's 'Messiah,' and 215 will actually take part in the two concerts we plan to give—one in the Bashford Memorial Auditorium on our campus and one in the Grand Hotel de Pekin banquet hall in the city. As never before can the religious idealism, the spiritual messages, and the powerful force of the Bible words which we sing in the grand old oratorio be impressed upon these fine students."

Great Music Fills The College Halls

I don't know how many students are singing it this December, 1939, but the last time I heard from Bliss Wiant the rehearsals were going forward as usual.

"For us it is a perfect joy," he once said, "to hear the strains of these wonderful choruses being sung not only in the rehearsals but also in dormitory rooms, in the halls, on the walks. They come out so very spontaneously."

As I write this, thinking of them, I have before me some of the programs of previous years: "The Yenching University Chorus Presents . . ." in the Grand Hotel de Pekin, in the Grand Theatre in Tientsin, with lists of sopranos—names like Chang Feng Mei, Huang Chia Ch'ing, Wang An Lin; and of altos, Ch'en P'ei T'ao, Sun Chia Hsiu; of tenors and basses, Tu Yeh K'o, Yang Jui Fang, and an occasional English or American name, for some of the members of the faculty and others join the chorus too at this time.

Bible Words

"Comfort ye my people, saith your God. Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her that her warfare is accomplished," go the words of Isaiah that these Chinese boys and girls come to know by heart. "Why do the nations so furiously rage together," they sing from Psalms, "and why do the people imagine a vain thing? The kings of the earth rise up, and the rulers take counsel together, against the Lord and against His Anointed." And these students know the beautiful passage, again from Isaiah, "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined." Some of the students who sing this come from villages and towns far in the interior, their homes destroyed, their families refugees. But these words they know: "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful . . . The Prince of Peace."

The Wiants are among the very few workers from the Western world whose chief reason for being in a Chinese college is music. If you have ever heard native Chinese music, in a theater or on the air, you know that the traditional Chinese singing voice is a high falsetto for both men and women, and Chinese instrumental music difficult for us to follow. Yet the Chinese are essentially a musical people. Their language is perhaps the most musical in the world. This is not alone due to the lovely liquid vowel sounds. It is because the meanings of syllables change according to the inflection with which they are spoken; and that therefore the language is not spoken so much as actually sung.

Chinese Folk Songs

Folk songs are everywhere—work songs, lullabies—lovely gay or wistful tunes. When Bliss Wiant was last here he played or transcribed many for me, and some are unforgettably beautiful. But to Western ears Chinese opera and orchestral music is difficult until two things are learned. One is that the pentatonic or five-tone scale is used. The other is that Oriental music is polyphonic; there are no chords. The upper melody wanders along, seeming to have no plan, while lower melodies wander also, with charming independence, along their separate ways. The nearest thing we have to it is our Fugue, yet because of its mathematical precision, the Western Fugue is indeed unlike.

Bliss Wiant pointed out to me that these separate polyphonic melodies—frequently extempore—going along to make a composition, are typical of the traditional Chinese temperament. China is a nation of individualists. United action is for China modern history still in the making.

"So think what it can mean to the men and girls at Yenching who sing together," he once said to me. "It is not alone the value of singing good music, or even the mere joy of doing this together, as in any chorus in the Western world. These young men and girls are, through music, having fundamental experiences. First, they are singing in natural voices. Second, the girls are singing in equality with the men to make a unified whole. Further, they are singing parts, parts that make chords of harmony; and groups, sometimes the whole chorus, are also singing in unison."

Music as a social experience—this then is in large measure the teaching of Yenching's Assistant Professor of Music. "The value of music as a socializing factor in the new life of China is being recognized by Chinese leadership," he wrote in his Christmas letter of two years ago. "The Chinese are thrilled to see a large body of their own people singing as one in a large volume of tone—it is a new experience for them. Never in the history of this race which covers thousands of years have such sights been witnessed. . . . It bespeaks for them a new day of co-operation. . . ."

"Who goeth forth and weepeth and beareth precious seed shall doubtless return with rejoicing and bring his sheaves with him." These are words from the Brahms Requiem sung by the Yenching University Chorus at Easter time. My program is partly in Chinese, but poring over the Bible words that are in English I recall sentences from a letter written by the Wiants at Thanksgiving, 1938: "We have many students whose source of income has been cut off by the ravages of war. Homes destroyed by fire, by pillage property, and crops burned or stolen. Some of them came here this fall with the backing of their parents, but since their arrival here their homes have disappeared. . . ."

"See, how the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth and hath long patience for it until he receive the early rain and the latter rain. So be ye patient." Thus go the Bible words from James, included in the Brahms Requiem—and how truly do the Chinese, even eager college youth, understand their meaning!

But the music students at Yenching are not having western music exclusively. This would not be the way of the Chinese Christian Colleges. Yenching's music department is a great pooling place for music of East and West. Bliss Wiant has showed me many original compositions in the Chinese style, done by some of his ablest students.

And for years there has gone on a most indefatigable and significant collecting of native folk tunes—street cries from the old city of Peiping, songs from the coolies, chants from the temples, songs the women sing to their babies, rice songs—some of them thousands of years old. A few years ago a group of churches working in China printed a hymnal in which Yenching's music department took part. The words are Christian words, done in Chinese, and the tunes for the most part are sweet old melodies gathered from the far corners of that great land. When a new student comes to Yenching, Mr. Wiant is very likely to get him to sing songs of his native village or province. Out of many conversations with him come these bits of ancient melody—many to be transcribed for the first time in all time.

This mutual exchange of music is indeed not unlike the very aspect of Yenching's campus, which her president, Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, once described in the China Press Weekly as a blending of East and West. "As one goes through the 170-acre campus of this University," said Dr. Stuart, "and looks into its administration buildings, classrooms, and dormitories, he is immediately impressed with the blending of the East and West in their design and construction. Roofed with sloping tile and decorated with red pillars and intricately pointed eaves, these Yenching buildings are modeled after the Chinese palaces; but they are built of concrete and equipped with modern conveniences, and their interiors represent the most advanced Western thought in school construction. The most distinguishing landmark on the campus is the water tower which, otherwise a commonplace reservoir, is shaped in the form of a famous Chinese pagoda."

So, as those of us who live in the Western world usher in the Christmas season to the sweet measures of familiar hymns and carols, we can send a thought out across the seas to an earnest young host of Chinese students, who, just about now, are singing in symbolic unison and integrated parts, the glorious words and music of Handel's great oratorio, the "Messiah."

The Bible translations quoted in this article are those used in the Handel and Brahms compositions, English texts.

Junior Colleges Mark Twenty Years

Washington, D. C.

The twentieth annual meeting of the American Association of Junior Colleges will be held at Columbia, Missouri, Feb. 29 and March 1 and 2, 1940. The initial conference which resulted in the organization of the Association was called by Dr. George F. Zook, then specialist in higher education in the United States Bureau of Education, and was held at St. Louis in June, 1920. Quite appropriately therefore Dr. Zook, now president of the American Council on Education, has promised to give the principal address at the commemorative banquet which will be a special feature of the Columbia meeting. As many as possible of the 34 educators who composed the original conference will be present as guests of the Association on this occasion.

Stephens College and Christian College, two well-known junior colleges for women, located at Columbia, will act as joint hosts for this meeting. The American Association of Junior Colleges now has more than 300 institutional members. Byron S. Hollinshead, president of Scranton-Keystone Junior College, Pennsylvania, is president of the Association.

World Federation Introduced—Music Discussed

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our meeting today introduces two members from England at the speakers' table.—Chairman.

England

Dear Chairman:

In these times, we who live across the oceans receive our copies of this grand "good news" paper with special gratitude, for it brings the comforting sense that all its readers—and indeed, all mankind— are members of one big family.

The enthusiasm of a friend for music-making has carried me into many adventures. The other day we were playing some tunes by the German Composers—Bach, Handel and Telemann, and the instruments we used were recorders, a kind of flute widely used in their day. In this I find a symbol of the brotherliness which exists between the warring races. The same simple things are loved in all lands and indicate an underlying unity.

What have Round Tablers to say about world federation? A limited study of the subject has taught me this much—that Federal Union is the fusion of sovereign states in a common interstate government, so that individual duty to mankind takes the place of national responsibility—or irresponsibility. In his book "Union Now" Clarence K. Streit speaks of Union as "a democracy composed of democracies," and I think this suggests the natural way in which it will unfold.

Before we explore any further, though, let us admit that the Covenant of the League of Nations remains the highest statement of collective world citizenship yet framed, and the same false traits which led to its abandonment (and it was cast aside because it demanded a too progressive sense of right and justice, not because it was built on sand), these same traits must be overcome before we can achieve Union.

For a number of months a movement called "Federal Union" has been afoot in this country, and it is now forging ahead in its work. I believe similar movements have been formed in some other democracies, including, of course, the U. S. A., to whom we may well look for a lead after the ground has been cleared for peace.

A few days after war was declared, the Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for the Dominions, was speaking of fashioning a new world. "Can frontiers and faiths, language and commerce serve to unite nations and not divide them?" he asked. "Can we create a true unity in Europe?" Very naturally, his gaze was focused on Europe, but I expect that in his heart he was saying, "a true world unity?" How many millions are asking these urgent questions today? What do you say, Mr. Chairman, to a discussion aimed at answering them? (Mr.) G. K.

England

Dear Chairman:

The radio has brought the world's greatest music within reach of everybody. I am writing this letter hoping it may be helpful to any readers who enjoy light music, but who imagine that so-called "high-brow" music is beyond them.

There are not two kinds of music—low-brow and high-brow. Light music merges gradually into classical music. All music is a pattern of sounds. If the pattern is very simple anybody can follow it and it becomes popular, but if the pattern is so simple that it is plain and uninteresting the music is "low-brow." If the pattern is made more elaborate it becomes more interesting, but if it is so elaborate that it is hard to find the pattern at all the music is "high-brow." Between these extremes is the music we enjoy.

In the eighteenth century there was no distinction between popular music and good music. Composers such as Bach, Handel, Haydn, and Mozart wrote dance music which is now regarded as classical; but probably many people today do not recognize it as dance music because the dances are not waltzes, polkas, and rumbas, but dances which were popular in those days, such as the minuet, gigue, and gavotte. They often wrote suites containing several dances of different kinds.

When I started listening to classical music I soon discovered why it sometimes seems to have no tune. In light music the tune is nearly always in the treble, where it can easily be heard, with the accompaniment below it. But to obtain variety, composers often put the tune in the bass, or even in the middle. So I trained myself to listen to tunes in any part of the music, and now I can follow the adventures of the tunes as they are passed from one part to another; which makes the music more interesting.

Also I learned that to enjoy orchestral music I should learn to pick out the various instruments, so that I could observe the changes in tone as the tune and the accompaniment was passed from one instrument to another. I learned to identify the instruments by listening to solo recitals, and small groups such as trios and quartets, and soon I could recognize most of the instruments in the orchestra. Of course I do not consciously label each instrument every time I hear it, but this training has taught me to notice many details which I previously missed.

Many long works such as symphonies are built up from a few tunes which are played on different groups of instruments in turn, with similar changes in the accompaniment. In fact, the chief interest in a symphony is not the tune itself, but what the composer does with it.

By studying music along these lines and listening more carefully I have learned to enjoy much music which at one time seemed dull.

(Mr.) L. B.

It is helpful to have this personal experience, isn't it, Round Tablers? Thank you very much, both of you "speakers."

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

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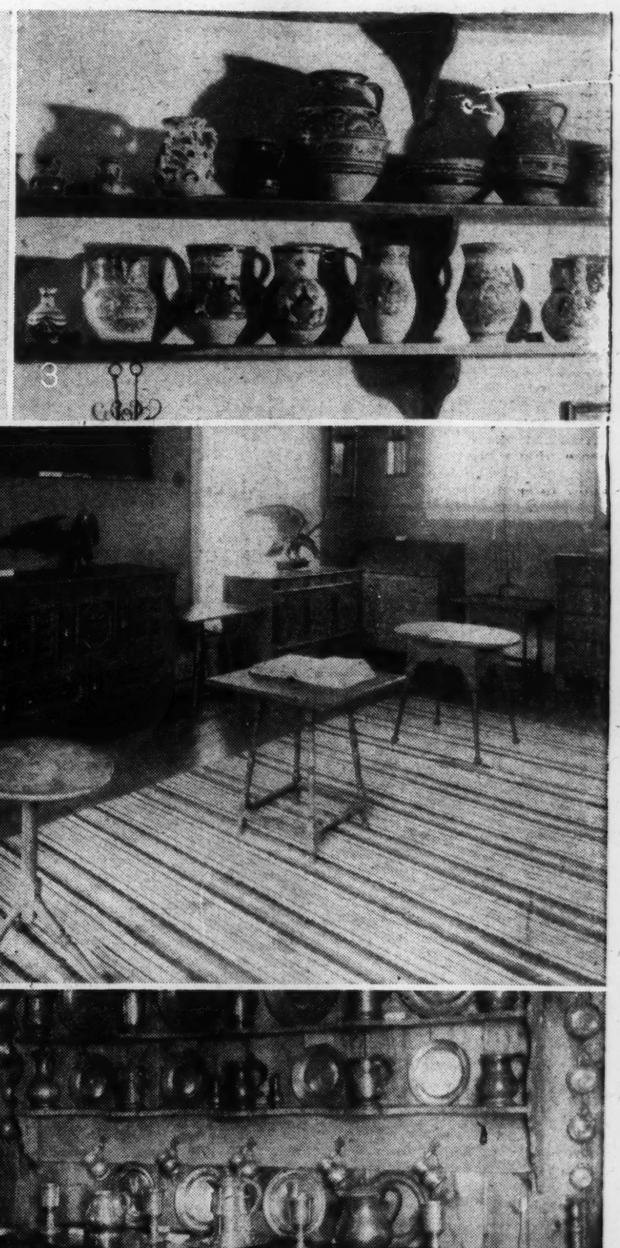
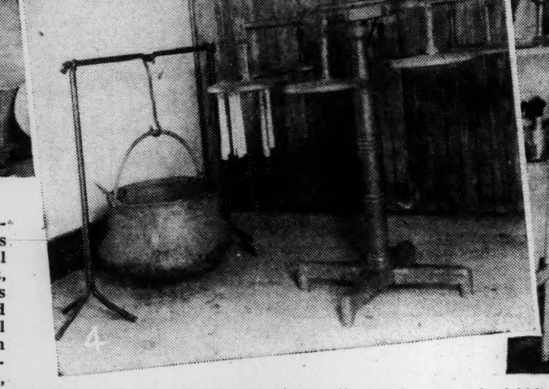
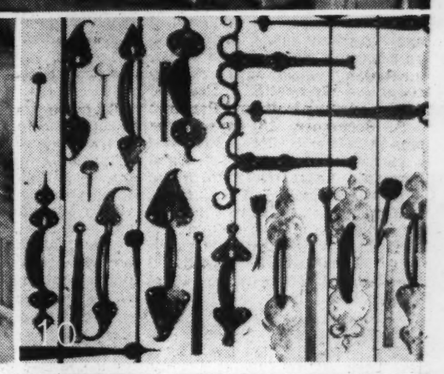
The Wells Historical Museum, at Southbridge, Mass.

Home Planning
and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page







By a Staff Photographer of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

These pictures suggest the variety and extent of the objects assembled in the Wells Historical Museum at 176 Main Street, Southbridge, Mass. No. 1 shows a part of the butter prints and molds, also scoops of several forms. . . . Painted toys made in the 1860's by the itinerant Pennsylvania wood carver, Schimmel, whose work (No. 2) is now admired for its primitive skill and subtle emphasis on the most vital features of his subjects. . . . Exceptions to the American majority of the exhibits are pottery (No. 3), wrought iron and other objects in the Spanish room. . . . Candles were made in quantities and with speed in Pennsylvania by use of the device shown at No. 4. By repeated dipping in the pot of melted tallow, the wicks gradually collect the grease and grow to full size, each group having time to harden during the revolution of the whole set. . . . The center view shows a portion of the lighting devices gallery, where nearly 4,000 examples are arranged. . . . No. 6 pictures a corner of a furniture room and includes important carved and paneled American chests of 1650-90, and rare tables of the early 1700's. . . . No. 7 is a European group of covered burl bowls, cups and tankards, notable for excellence of form, material, carving. . . . No. 8 shows a portion of the pewter collection. . . . No. 9 takes in a few of the wood plates, platters and bowls, which number about 400. . . . Most of one room is given to wrought iron, of which No. 10 is a sample.

A Museum of Handicraft History

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Southbridge, Mass.

The statement of one visitor, that he had just seen a hundred thousand antiques in the Wells Memorial Historical Museum here, may have been a truthful report ot his impressions, but those in charge cannot say whether this figure is excessive or not. A count has never been made, although the complete and orderly classification would make the task a simple one, save for its magnitude.

Driving along the Main Street of this busy town, the residence section begins abruptly beyond a block of shops. It is in the largest of the houses, number 176, with a broad and deep lawn before it, that this varied and extensive collection of domestic and industrial utensils and implements is displayed in 45 rooms. Begun casually in 1925 by Albert B. Wells as his private collection, it expanded rapidly. Eleven years later, sponsored by him and a brother, J. Cheney Wells, the collections of the two were incorporated as a museum to be kept open to the public.

Like many other outstanding assemblages of special objects and material, whether of the fine arts, decorative arts, rare books, or in other fields, it started as a simple personal hobby. When first interested in these things, Albert B. Wells had no thought of acquiring more than representative but superior examples of such objects, tools and utensils as were used in homes and in craftsmen's shops when handiwork was the sole means of production.

This purpose broadened to include not only what Americans used before 1850, in home and outside occupations, but many craft products. So wooden tubs, buckets and barrels are shown with the strange looking tools of the cooper who made such containers; and the knives, hammers, awls, needles and the rest, which a shoemaker used, are on the bench beside boots and shoes, hand-made to the last stitch and peg.

There is great capacity in this former residence of Mr. Wells, with its two floors below ground-level and enlarged for the present purpose. Yet it has not adequate space for bringing together in all cases both the implements of a craft and their product, or to show all domestic utensils in association with their use. But there are plans to accomplish all this, elsewhere.

At present the emphasis is on what the curator, Mr. Watkins, terms "the unaffected excellence of design inherent in virtually everything early craftsmen created." This aesthetic quality is conspicuous throughout the museum—in the selection, arrangement and immaculate neatness of each exhibit. The last is a matter that is often slighted in the showing of tools and utensils, but here attendants are always busy dusting or waxing the floors, shelves and the collections.

Selected With Expert Taste

It is apparent that these collectors have quick and correct eyes for some particular quality, found so often in things made for use by those who never thought consciously of design, but who just made things to look well. Whether or not one thinks of these objects as folk art, there's no doubt that they may be judged by the same values as are the carvings, decorative designs, rude tavern signs and primitive paintings that make up Folk Art Exhibitions held in many cities. Shaping a rich-grained bowl or cup from an ugly maple burl, or forging a graceful and original form of iron door-handle, may bring forth results to excite admiration for simplicity and beauty—for its spontaneous art. And there are innumerable such examples to be found here, in wood and metals.

Mechanical Skill Revealed

The term "historical" is applied to this museum, and interest in mechanical ingenuity is revealed in a group of some fifty traps for mice, rats and flies; also in an array of about seventy apple parers, and in a great variety of butter churns.

The home spinning and weaving section is likewise extensive, and includes all the devices for preparing cotton, wool and flax fibers for yarns; also the looms on which these yarns were woven into fabrics. Shown in an alcove of representative American redware pottery, is a potter's wheel, that may be the very one on which some of the handsome specimens on the shelves were formed.

On the whole, it is products of crafts, rather than their tools or implements, that abound here on a scale that is suggested by some of the pictures in the group above. The center one shows half the room given to American lighting appliances, placed chronologically so far as information will guide, to show developments from earliest known forms to the present.

Strictly American specimens are from the mid-1600's to the present, preceding forms being European or Near-Eastern. The 2,500 or so here, are supplemented in another room by a European group of about 1,300 items secured three years ago from a collector of Geneva, Switzerland. This lighting section seems to hold the peak count among many groups that would seem large if not placed near this total, unprecedented in its class.

Aside from this, several divisions that contain domestic utensils and receptacles made of wood, are most clearly remembered. There is something endlessly enticing in the mere material of polished wood, unmarred by stain or by ornament. Natural color and grain have infinite variety that delights the eye and invites fondling as does no other substance I can think of.

Perhaps this attitude comes in part from an atavistic gratitude for its manifold usefulness to man through his ages-long rise from paleolithic states. At any rate, the impulse to pass the hand over surfaces of finished wood is a common one, as those whose shops carry things made of it have often remarked. And who is not inclined to touch with the fingers a smooth table or wall of wood that shows its native tones and grain, while having no like desire with things of china or silver or iron?

Some Representative Figures

To suggest the numerical size of this class, there are about 250 butter molds and prints; 75 mixing and chopping bowls of straight grain; 180 bowls and other containers of burl; about 400 dining-table bowls, plates and platters, including seven square trenchers, which are the most primitive in form.

In the picture No. 1, at top left, is a glimpse of one of the woodware rooms, in which appear tood scoops, butter makers' handboards, and paddles for butter and food mixing. Ingenuity was active in devising the butter molds in sizes from individual service to several pounds capacity. More interesting are their carvings, done with freedom, sureness of hand and good sense of design.

If here are the simplest of wood articles, group No. 7, at lower center, holds some of the most ambitious. For them the choicest native woods were selected—burls of maple, oak or elm; mugs and handles carved from one block as a single piece; natural wood tones deepened by use, age and polishing. These are from England and the Continent.

Primitive Wood Carvings

At the top center are a few of the painted wood carvings of parrots, roosters. Probably these were done by the itinerant Pennsylvania carver, Schimmel, who thus supplied the children of his region with toys in the 1860's. Several rooms of furniture can have only passing mention here, their rarity and quality being suggested by the few pictured in No. 6, above.

Mr. Cheney Wells' tastes are indicated by a collection of some 150 glass paper weights of American and European make. Ranging from very simple types to the finest examples of this difficult art, these alone deserve hours of study. Some have the year of making embodied in almost microscopic figures in one of the little "canes" which make the pattern. Animal shapes are likewise minute.

Whether one comes here to study a single class of the museum's contents, or to merely pass hastily about for a glance at this and that, a whole morning is little enough time—and a return after lunch gives none too much.

A House-Dream Come True

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Clayton, Mo.

For years I lived in a lovely old house of 11 rooms, spread out on three floors—a large house for a small family. All through the years, a small house was first dreamed about, and then architects' books and plans were studied, houses under construction visited, and labor-saving ideas accumulated.

Most people who build homes for themselves do so to gain more space, but this home of six rooms was long desired as relief from one containing eleven. Built of brick, with high hip-roof of French precedent, it appears spacious in its setting of shrubs and flowers. The garage in the basement is entered from the rear, by the drive at left of the house. This plan of the street floor shows all rooms save the guest chamber, which is on the floor above.

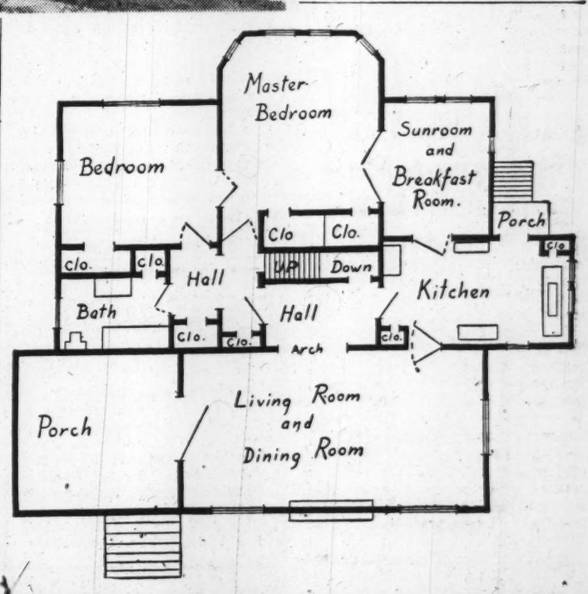
A lot in a new sub-division was purchased, the old home sold, and a competent architect engaged and supplied with a rough sketch of the size and position of the rooms—a one-and-a-half-story house, with only the guest room on the second floor. That extra room increased the cost but the thought of hospitality outweighed the dollars.

The stairway was to be enclosed, and the floor plan in three units. The living room across the front of the house with entrance on the east and fireplace on the front, comprised the first unit. The center unit was composed of the bath on the east, the kitchen on the west, with a hall between. This extended beyond the living room on each end, making the center of the house the widest. The rear unit was the daughter's room on the east, the combination sun room and breakfast room on the west, with the master bedroom between.

Often it was found that slight changes would give much improvement, or possibly an extra space. Moving two closet doors in the master bedroom two inches farther apart, provided another possible space for the bed. So in this room of four windows, French doors, two closet doors, and two other doors, there are three spaces suitable for a double bed and one for twin beds. And yet it is a little house.

Shrubbery planted at the completion of the house has greatly beautified it. The architect wisely included this expense in the building cost. On all sides of the house and across the back of the lot are flowering shrubs. A barberry hedge surrounds the lot; plenty of hollyhocks in the back; bittersweet vines climb the chimney, giving color notes to the whitened bricks of this French type cottage.

The little family has lived for several years in the small house that fits them, grateful to be relieved from over-size house quarters. Perhaps you may do the same thing for your family—build in your dreams a more suitable home; select an architect you can trust; work with him; expect him to work with you. **B. K. S.**



Bring your home up-to-date electrically

What was good enough for her mother does not satisfy the modern housewife. She wants—nay, requires!—such servants as an electric refrigerator, an electric clothes washer, a vacuum cleaner, an electric iron or ironing machine. Or she may be planning for an electric range, electric dishwasher, electric water heater or a host of other electrical labor-saving devices.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will find in this newspaper many advertisements of dealers selling these modern electric appliances. Visit their shops. See the new ways in which electricity is being used to make the home a pleasanter, more comfortable place to work. You'll be able to get from these advertisers many constructive ideas for modernizing your own home—electrically.

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MOORE'S IN MIAMI

Holiday Cruises Promise Happy Days for Tourists

Tour-a-bouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Holiday cruises long have been popular with the traveling public. And this season, despite European conditions, there again will be a goodly number of cruises available. Ships, of course, will do their cruising in neutral waters.

Bermuda, Cuba, Florida, and the West Indies will be the principal ports in which cruise passengers will be taken, with Cuba and Florida receiving the lion's share.

The United States Lines, which has taken over the New York to Bermuda run, has announced three attractive holiday cruises to the tiny coral island. Two are of six days' duration while the third enables passengers to have a 13-day holiday trip.

The six-day cruises, one of which leaves New York on Dec. 23 and the second on Dec. 30, are all expense affairs offered at the minimum rate of $83.50. These cruises allow three full days in Bermuda. The 13-day trip leaves New York also on Dec. 23 but enables one to spend both Christmas and New Year on the island. The minimum rate for this cruise is $125.50.

Christmas and New Year voyages to Havana will feature the United Fruit Company's holiday program. Two eight-day all-expense trips will be made to gay Havana, the first sailing scheduled from New York on Dec. 23 and the second on the 30th.

A special nine-day, all-expense Christmas-New Year's holiday cruise to the sunshine ports of Miami and Havana is the offering of the Italian Line to cruise-minded winter vacationists. The Saturnia will sail from New York on Dec. 23 and is scheduled to arrive in Havana on Dec. 26 where two days will be given over to sightseeing. The same amount of time also will be spent in Miami. The ship will arrive in New York on New Year's Day.

* * *

The various lands which will be visited by cruise ships this winter have numerous outstanding points of historical interest. So, if you happen to be in the West Indies look for some of the following romantic castles: Christophe's castle in Haiti, the Buccaneers' castle in St. Thomas, and the Morros of San Juan, Puerto Rico, Santiago de Cuba, and Havana.

* * *

If a holiday cruise isn't possible for you, then perhaps one of the following might fit into your winter vacation schedules: Jan. 3—S. S. Monargo, 13 days, visiting Nassau, Miami, Havana; S. S. Iroquois, 13 days, visiting Miami, Haiti, Santiago, Havana. Jan. 4—S. S. Nieuw Amsterdam, seven days, visiting Miami and Havana; S. S. Panama, 16 days, visiting Haiti and Panama; S. S. Borinquen, 13 days, three stops in Puerto Rico. Jan. 5—S. S. Santa Elena, 19 days, Curacao, Venezuela, Colombia. Panama, and Haiti; S. S. Oslofjord, 12 days, visiting Haiti, Panama, and Havana. Jan. 6—S. S. Quirigua, 15 days, visiting Jamaica, Colombia, and Panama; S. S. Kungsholm, 12 days, visiting Panama, Havana, Miami.

* * *

Re-establishment of the Ski Meister, week-end ski train from New York City to Stowe, Vt., has been announced by the Central Vermont Railway. The first Ski Meister will be operated to the Mount Mansfield district over the New Year's holiday, leaving New York, Friday, Dec. 29.

* * *

Old Mexico is the objective of the Diamond Tours of the Illinois Central Railroad. These 15-day, all-expense tours include visits to Mexico City, Toluca, Pueblo, Cholula, Xochimilco, Cuernavaca, and other points, with return by way of San Antonio and New Orleans. Leaving Chicago on Sundays, the trips offer numerous features, but the least novel of which is an unrestricted meal arrangement, whereby tour-guests may eat whatever they desire from any menu, regardless of price.

* * *

The New Zealand National Eucharistic Congress will be held in Wellington next February. The special Pilgrimage Tour, which is being organized by the American Express, will sail from San Francisco on Jan. 2. During the voyage the members of this pilgrimage group will see Suva, Pago Pago, Hawaii, and Auckland.

* * *

Beginning with last week end Chicago has inaugurated a series of week-end Playtime Tours. The plan, according to Travel Exchange, Inc., sponsors of the idea, is to bring to Chicago travelers from within an overnight radius, who, arriving on Saturday morning, will find first-class hotel accommodations and a full program of entertainment and sightseeing, as well as time for shopping or visiting, provided for them. For approximately $19 the visitors will be entitled to first-class hotel accommodations, meals, taxi cabs between station and hotel, best orchestra seats to a legitimate play, tours of the city, and other outstanding entertainment features.

James Sawders

Capitol at Havana

One of the showplaces for tourists visiting Cuba

New Low-Cost Plane Cruises 110 Miles an Hour, Lands 40

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The new low-winged monoplane, designed for the low-price field, on which veteran pilot Martin Jensen has been working most of this year, was pronounced successful after he piloted it through a rigorous test flight recently at James Island Airport, near Charleston, S. C. John F. Nycum, engineer of the plane, made the flight with him.

Smiling with satisfaction as he ended the test, Mr. Jensen said, "It exceeded all our expectations"—going on to report establishment of an 110 miles an hour cruising speed, using a trial propeller, and a landing speed of about 40 miles an hour. The new plane should, he said, "fulfill the needs of the sportsman and private pilot who desire excellent performance with economical operation and low first cost."

The ship is a low-wing monoplane with parallel seating, powered with a Franklin 60 horsepower motor. Absence of external struts and braces and advanced streamlining have advanced its cruising speed considerably over planes of similar class and power.

Fuel consumption at cruising speed is less than four gallons an hour. Maintenance cost is expected to be unusually low, owing largely to the use of plywood covering over all, instead of fabric, and to a new bakelite, weather resisting finish.

Low landing speed is assured by the introduction of leading edge wing slots of a new type.

By removing four wing-attaching bolts the wing, landing gear and flight control system, in one unit, may be removed from the fuselage for economy in storage space.

In construction, the wing is of the two-spar arrangement, the spars being of the box-spar type, with upper and lower spruce flanges and mahogony diagonal webs. Both spars extend from tip to tip, thereby making a one-piece wing of unusual strength and simplicity.

Solid spruce is used in making the ribs, and longitudinal stiffeners are provided between the bars to develop the full strength of the skin. Wing tips are fabric covered and constructed so that in the event the wing should strike the ground or other object, the tip would fail without causing damage to the primary wing structure. The entire wing is plywood covered and finished in bakelite.

Plastic Plane Again

Much interest was aroused several years ago by the construction of a thermo-plastic plane by a Milford, N. H. group, including Clarence Chamberlain. Now the Californian Timm Aircraft Co., has produced a light tandem-seated trainer using rather similar material—triple criss-crossed plywood impregnated with a phenol "fixing" substance. Inexpensive production is expected.

Propeller Cuffs

At its meeting in Philadelphia this month the American Society of Mechanical Engineers was told by Alexander Klemin, of its Aeronautic Division, that "One of the latest developments in aviation today is the use of streamlined cuffs round the shanks of propeller blades to increase the dynamic pressure near the center of the propeller disk, thereby improving the cooling of engines when the airplane is climbing in the air or idling on the ground."

Go-Signal Given at Coulee Dam For Greatest Irrigation Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The "ready to go" signal for the second number of the Grand Coulee Dam program was given Dec. 9 when landowners voted to form irrigation districts in the Columbia Basin. This, the final of two elections, turns over the entire 1,200,000 acres of the project for reclamation purposes.

This election, reclamationists claim, was second in importance only to the building of the Dam itself. The program may now proceed with irrigation settlement, power marketing, new industries, and eventually with the co-ordination of Federal, private and municipal power systems.

The recent voting took place in a little desert town with the classical name of Othello, where landowners from all parts of Washington assembled. The election had required a vigorous build-up to get voters out from such far distances, some of them coming 200 miles. The Milwaukee Railroad ran special excursions for the event. Many came who had previously failed in attempts to dry-farm in the region but who have still held on to their lands and will now reap the benefit of irrigation. The vote was twelve to one in favor of reclamation.

The only opposition to irrigation came from a group of wheat farmers in the Big Bend, a group small in number but with vast holdings up to 4,000 acres apiece. These farmers objected to breaking up their large holdings, which they farm without irrigation, into small units.

Under the terms of land settlement for the Coulee project as outlined by the Federal Government no individual may hold over 80 acres and his wife the same amount. The argument in the case of the wheat farmers is that the acreage in question could be made more productive with diversified farming and, divided into smaller tracts, be made to serve more homeowners.

With the election decided, land settlement can proceed with complete assurance. If the Coulee Dam is the "biggest thing ever made by men" the planning of an empire to take advantage of its facilities is also "a biggest thing." Dr. Harlan H. Barrows, Planning Consultant of the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, in charge of all investigational planning in preparation for the settlement of the Columbia Basin area, said recently, "nothing like this project in magnitude can be found in the history of the world."

The solution of problems of settlement in the Basin have been assigned to all available agencies throughout the State. From the survey memorandum submitted by Dr. Barrows there are 28 separate groups of development and settlement questions which will have to be investigated.

Stokowski Plans Musical Tour Of Good Will to Latin Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—Inspired by Secretary of State Cordell Hull's admonition that the United States must keep western civilization alive in Europe's "twilight," Leopold Stokowski, former Conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, has evolved a plan for a pretentious goodwill concert tour of the Latin-American nations.

Mr. Stokowski told Latin-American diplomats, assembled at the Pan American Union that he is contemplating taking more than 100 young musicians from the United States who, augmented by artists from Central and South America, will play "the greatest music, both classical and modern," in a dozen or more American nations.

At a cultural relations conference held under the auspices of the State Department last October, musical interchange was described as one of the key methods of promoting closer unity among the Americas.

If he has his way, Mr. Stokowski will charter the biggest and finest American ship—the new giant liner America now under construction for the United States Lines—and load it with 1,000 friends of music as well as the musicians themselves. A recording apparatus would be taken on board to transcribe native music and bring it back for use in the United States.

The tour is planned for next May, June and July. Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Panama would be visited. The orchestra would play in large halls at small entrance fees, and visit small cities as well as capitals.

Cost of the expedition, it is estimated, would run to approximately $500,000, but the maestro's managers are confident that wealthy music patrons will be so thrilled by the goodwill purpose of the jaunt, the money will not be difficult to raise.

The diplomats were asked to pave the way for the musical invasion by recommending cities to be visited and the number of concerts to be played in each.

Leader Hits Ban On German Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, West Australia—Following the outbreak of war there was some public feeling in Australia against the playing of German music. It did not, however, make much headway.

Dr. Malcolm Sargent, the English conductor, who has been conducting concerts of the Perth Symphony Orchestra, described the idea of a ban on German music as ridiculous, adding that "Nazi Germany has no relation to the old German culture, the fine poetry, philosophy and music, and we have assured the German nation that our quarrel is not with it but with the Nazi Government."

Philadelphia C. I. O. In Labor Peace Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Representatives of Philadelphia's 60 Congress of Industrial Organizations locals have approved a resolution urging the newly established United Construction Workers Committee to do its organizing elsewhere than in Philadelphia, thus turning down the demand of their national chief, John L. Lewis, that they co-operate with him in raiding the American Federation of Labor's building construction unions here.

The resolution, passed by more than 200 delegates to the Philadelphia Industrial Union Council, declared that the C. I. O. has maintained a condition of "comparative peace" with the A. F. of L. in this city, and does not wish to disturb it.

The group acted after hearing an impassioned defense of the Lewis policy by the C. I. O, National Secretary, James B. Carey, who pleaded that the invasion of the field was justified because the A. F. of L. had succeeded in organizing only 20 per cent of the workers in building construction.

Waterway for Inland Texas?

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Fort Worth and Dallas, plumb in the center of one of the richest and fastest growing oil, cotton, and cattle areas in the world, after 50 years of talking and dreaming about an outlet to the sea, find the goal at last in sight. Before Congress next year will be two reports, one from the Department of Agriculture, one from the War Department, which if acted upon favorably will lead to the launching of a program to canalize the Trinity River, from the Gulf of Mexico up through Dallas to Fort Worth, a distance, as the river runs now, of more than 500 miles.

John M. Fouts, manager of the Trinity River Improvement Association, emphasizes that it isn't just a navigation project. He points out that it involves soil and water conservation, flood control, storage of water for municipal, industrial, and agricultural use, elimination of pollution, and recreation.

An examination of newspaper files here shows that the idea of dredging out the Trinity River, which for most of its length is little more than a rippling creek, first took root more than 50 years ago. Since then it has been dusted off and brought out for promotion periodically. Some 25 years ago Army engineers actually built a number of dams and locks at a cost of about $15,000,000, but the plan wasn't completed.

The engineers were induced to look things over again recently and after a year's work they, with the Agricultural Department experts, have put before their chiefs in Washington what is believed to be a highly favorable report on the whole project. If the plan goes through it will be under the provisions of the 1936 Omnibus Flood Control Act. The navigation part of it would mean dredging a nine-foot channel, building several locks and dams, and making some 151 cut-offs. As the stream bends its way up from Galveston Bay now it covers a total of 578 miles. The proposed barge canal would be 398 miles long.

While opponents of the scheme claim that the navigation work alone would cost over $120,000,000 its backers insist that the whole project, soil conservation and all, would cost much less. In any event it is now the thought of the Texas sponsors that they have spent enough on the idea themselves, a total of over $50,000,000 in surveys, construction and preparatory work, and that the Federal Government should do the rest, just as it has in the Illinois Waterway, the Mississippi, and the Missouri Rivers.

Souvenirs Sent From 'Bethlehem'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Md.—Thanks to a boost-the-home-town campaign started a year or two ago by 16-year-old Marjorie Ann Chambers, the little town of Bethlehem, in Caroline County, Md., this week is enjoying its annual period on the spotlight of publicity as Maryland's sole representative in the Nation's list of Yuletide names.

Bethlehem, Md., is on one of the main Eastern Shore highways not far from the Choptank River, which separates Caroline and Talbot Counties. The town, or village, for it has never been incorporated, has a population of approximately 200. It was named, according to local historians, by an old-time circuit riding preacher who said its peace and tranquility would do justice to its namesake, Bethlehem in Judea.

It was in the early part of 1938 that Marjorie hit upon the idea of publicizing the village by issuing Christmas cachets. "Bethlehems" in several other states were receiving wide attention, because of their names, during Christmas, but Bethlehem, Md., at that time was practically unknown to the outside world. So with the assistance of her father, Max Chambers, and Bethlehem's Postmaster, James Christopher, this daughter of Bethlehem started a nation-wide advertising campaign, with an advertisement in several magazines for her cachets.

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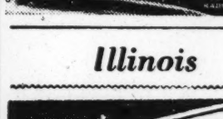
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The Home Forum

And Thirdly

"To BE PERFECT, a gift should do three things. It should express the giver. It should suit the recipient. And thirdly—"

"Oh, you with your 'thirdly,'" she put in. "You with your analytical man's mind."

"And thirdly," he continued, "a gift ought to have a touch of the offhand about it. Spontaneous, I mean. A bit unpremeditated, like Shelley's skylark."

"It never would occur to me to define perfection."

"Some people might not agree with my third point," he said.

"Yes, that 'thirdly' of yours. I'm not sure whether I agree or not."

"What I mean is that this sitting down and trying and trying to think up a gift for somebody is no fun."

"Well, I agree with that all right."

* * *

He had gone over to the fireplace and was poking a log to make it burn better. "One of the neatest gifts I ever had was a little wild cherry walking stick an old farmer up in New Hampshire gave me years ago—long before I ever knew you. Pretty thing it was with its dark red bark. Strong and straight and light in the hand. I'd give something to have it now. Yet anybody could go out in the woods and cut one like it. I got it while I was on a long hike in my youthful days. Did I ever tell you?

"One day it was raining and I stopped at a farmhouse up in the hills to get dry. An old couple lived there alone. They invited me in and had me sit in front of the kitchen stove with my shoes off and my stocking feet in the oven. He went down cellar and brought up some apples that were as crisp and juicy—this was in May—as if they had been picked the week before. To entertain me, she brought out all the patchwork quilts she had been making and spread them before me, one after another, for my admiration. As I was leaving, he took me out to a shed to show me some of his own handiwork. Seems he made ax helves and ox yokes and such like in his spare time. So smooth and white they were, you'd want to run your hand over them. He had a couple of walking sticks—just simple canes with the bark still on—and he gave me one in parting."

* * *

"I see what you mean," she said. "It was so casual, so natural a thing to do, and yet so thoughtful."

"I wonder if that isn't the way a poem happens," he said.

"I shouldn't be surprised. Almost like an afterthought. Remember the Christmas basket the Wards brought us last year? The double-yoke eggs and the cream? I have a notion that was an afterthought, a beautiful afterthought. I can just picture them, can't you?—getting ready to come and give us a Christmas call, and thinking of the eggs and cream only after they had their hats and coats on and were going out the door—bringing them because they had plenty and because they knew we had to buy such things—not thinking of them as gifts at all."

* * *

For a moment or two the only sound in the room was the crackle of the fire.

"I wish I could think of a gift like that for you," he said. "Have it just pop into my head—the one right gift."

"I'll tell you," she said, sitting up suddenly. "I'll tell you what to give me. It just popped into my own head. It's something that will express you perfectly and suit me perfectly. And *thirdly*, it will be more offhand than eggs or cream or walking sticks."

"Well?"

"Give me a walk, a Christmas walk. Take me walking with you in the woods the way we used to go."

"But that wouldn't—"

"Oh, yes, it would. We'll go some afternoon a little this side of Christmas. Maybe the ground will be white, or maybe it will still be green and brown. I'll love it either way. We'll leave the road so far behind that, when we stop and listen, we won't hear anything but a breath of air in the evergreens. We'll stand there among them long enough to fill our lungs with fragrance and feel the darkness begin to drift down before we start home."

"Shall we bring a little tree back with us?"

She didn't answer for a moment. "Let's look for one just as if we were going to take it, but not take it, leave it to go on growing."

* * *

"You don't mean this is the only gift I am to give you?"

"The only big gift. Anything else must be a mere trifle, say something for my stocking."

"All right. I agree. And now I'll tell you what I want you to give me. It just popped into my head. Will you promise?"

"Tell me what it is first."

"You won't promise till I tell you?"

"Tell me."

"Why, a walk, of course. I want you to give me a Christmas walk in the woods. The same walk, you understand, that I'm giving you."

ROBERT FRANCIS

Old-Fashioned Fruit

FIFTY YEARS AGO, life on a Connecticut farm was a serious business. There were no tractors and no government subsidies. If you didn't work you didn't eat—much. The man worked from dawn until long after sundown, and so did his wife and all his children. But no matter how poor they were, the farmer's wife always managed to have a few flowers. The path was bordered by phlox and tiger lilies. There were some nasturtiums and some pink asters. A worn-out tub or an ancient row-boat bloomed with purple and white petunias. Red geraniums shone from the top of some old stump. In the yard there were purple lilacs, immaculate snowballs and fragrant white syringas. And no matter how long and hard the day's labor, the farmer's wife always managed to find time in the dusk to water and tend her flowers. You will still find memories of her loving care tucked away in odd corners of old farms—living monuments to a long-dead love of beauty. I like to resurrect these memories and to water them and tend them in the dusk. I like to see them gratefully respond to kindness and flourish again in the sunshine. . . .

About this time I discovered a large bunch of purple grapes growing on a sumach bush just east of the badminton court. Some way this didn't seem quite right, so I investigated. Before I got through I found bunches growing on sassafras trees and even on cat briers. Eventually I traced the vine to its source, tearing my trousers to ribbons on the cat briers. In the autumn I attacked the thicket in earnest and unearthed a considerable vine of delicious old-fashioned Concord grapes—not the "shipping kind" but the "eating kind." I constructed a trellis out of hop poles, and now we have an extensive grape arbor that is heavy with rich purple fruit every autumn. Now and then we even manage to rescue a few from the migrating robins, who usually get most of them.

The robins think they own the fruit on our place. There are about forty cherry trees whose progenitors must have been planted at least a hundred years ago. Some trees produce Royal Annes and some produce Ox Hearts which have shrunk to about half the original size. There are also some pie cherries. But we don't get any of them because the robins own them. We try to have a cherry pie every Fourth of July, but very often the robins beat us to it. They also own the strawberries and are very annoyed if we pick any. Time and again I have been violently abused by an irate robin because I ventured to gather a few strawberries for breakfast.

Old-fashioned strawberries are almost as rare as old-fashioned grapes. This is an era of fruit designed to ship, rather than fruit designed to eat. Even the seed catalogues pander to this commercial spirit. You will find the phrase "good shippers" after more of the fruits advertised in their pages than you will such words as "delicious" and "luscious." Some firms are even brazen enough to differentiate between "good shipping" fruit and "good eating" fruit. We have "ersatz strawberries" and "ersatz apples" and "ersatz peaches." All these imitations are good to look upon but are either tasteless or sour. It is getting so you have to go to England or France for strawberries and to Italy for peaches if you really want to enjoy them.

We also have about forty old apple trees on the place. Some of them are over fifty feet high and still produce lavishly. Some of these ancients are so grafted that they produce one kind of apple after another from late August until frost. Some portions of certain trees produce some years and other portions other years. Apparently the apple crop was taken seriously a hundred years ago. Now we value our apple trees principally for shade, beauty, and apple blossoms. —From "A Place in the Country," by DWIGHT FARNHAM. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

Snow at Midnight

Under the silent stinging snow, the town
Is hushed and windless as an empty stage.
Secretively the snow comes slanting down
To write a *finis* on an empty page.
The world is swathed in white; the only sound
Is white snow hissing on the whitened ground.

GERALD RAFTERY

Weather Wisdom of the Birds

THERE IS A common notion that animals are better meteorologists than men, and I have little doubt that in immediate weather-wisdom they have the advantage of our sophisticated senses (though I suspect a sailor or shepherd would be their match), but I have seen nothing that leads me to believe their minds capable of erecting the horoscope of a whole season, and letting us know beforehand whether the winter will be severe or the summer rainless. I more than suspect that the clerk of the weather himself does not always know very long in advance whether he is to draw an order for hot or cold, dry or moist, and the musquash is scarce likely to be wiser. I have noted but two days' difference in the coming of the song-sparrow between a very early and a very backward spring. This very year I saw the linnets at work thatching, just before a snowstorm which covered the ground several inches deep for a number of days. They struck work and left us for a while, no doubt in search of food. . . . What may be called local migrations are doubtless dictated by the chances of food. I have once been visited by large flights of cross-bills; and whenever the snow lies long and deep on the ground, a flock of cedar-birds comes in midwinter to eat the berries on my hawthorns. I have never been quite able to fathom the local, or rather geographical partialities of birds. Never before this summer (1870) have the king-birds, handsomest of flycatchers, built in my orchard; though I always know where to find them within half a mile. The rose-breasted grosbeak has been a familiar bird in Brookline (three miles away), yet I never saw one here till last July, when I found a female busy among my raspberries, and surprisingly bold. I hope she was *prospecting* with a view to settlement in our garden. She seemed, on the whole, to think well of my fruit, and I would gladly plant another bed if it would help to win over so delightful a neighbor.—From "My Garden Acquaintance," an essay in "My Study Window," by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

For Frosty Evenings

Ash wood is best
And maple logs are good
For frosty evenings
With the snow outside:
Gray smoke flows up;
Bright leaves unbudded
Curl and grow
To thorn bushes of light
With sparks for berries;
At their roots
And swimming down the tide
Of the gray torrent,
Clinging to the logs,
Are small blue fishes
Bellied bright
With flame.

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT

The Walls and Towers Of Carcassonne

THE ROAD, redolent with traditions, winds wearily to Carcassonne. On either side are little round hills which at midday seem to lie on their backs panting beneath the brilliance of the sun, a brilliance which seems to wipe the world clean of color except the white of the road and the grayish brown of the grass. But when the brilliance of the sun fades, other colors appear. A startling black piles itself about the bases of the hills. The white and radiant sky becomes a pale blue; this deepens into mauve, into intense red, into indigo. These colors catch the dolmens and the châteaux on the hills. They float above a sea of misty color. A peasant with white bullocks silhouetted against the sky becomes a symbol too profound for analysis. . . . At this hour, if one has planned one's walk judiciously, one should come in sight of the walls and towers of Carcassonne, placid on a hill.

It is more or less as the troubadours left it in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; a château and a town and a cathedral curtained from the rest of the world by several walls. The earliest stones in these walls were placed by Roman captives. — From "Trails of the Troubadours," by RAIMON DE LOL. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © British Museum, London

KOREAN OFFICIAL: *A Portrait Drawing by the Korean School*

THIS SINGULARLY BEAUTIFUL and sensitive drawing of a Korean official, in the British Museum, is by an unnamed artist and is simply classified as of the "Korean School." The figure is set against a background of walnut brown, the only other colors being touches of dull blue and red and the black lines of the drawing.

What Shall We Give This Christmas?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING THE CHRISTMAS season it is the custom of families and friends to ponder the question, What shall we give this Christmas? Experience proves that this practice, though inspired by sincere and loving motives, sometimes provokes futile or querulous discussion. One may deplore a burdened sense of giving which is imposed by personal exaction, but which fears to end a time-honored custom. Others, believing that financial lack limits their desire to be generous, feel deprived of happy participation in the seasonal gift-giving. Such discomfiture is surely contrary to the blessed spirit of Christmas which, as the angels proclaimed (Luke 2:14), was to bring "on earth peace, good will toward men."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 260), "The basis of Christmas is the rock, Christ Jesus; its fruits are inspiration and spiritual understanding of joy and rejoicing, —not because of tradition, usage, or corporeal pleasures, but because of fundamental and demonstrable truth, because of the heaven within us." Christian Science reveals Christ as God's spiritual idea which rescues from the corporeal pleasures and pains which claim to keep mankind out of heaven—the present, blissful consciousness of divine Love's presence and power.

Students of Christian Science feel unspeakable gratitude and joy for the true understanding of Christ's appearing which this teaching has given to the world. If watchfulness, wisdom, and spiritual love go hand-in-hand with the true sense of Christmas, this precious gift will be protected from all shallow artifices of mortal mind. Undue merriment, personal gratification and self-seeking are errors which have no real influence or activity. Truth alone is irresistible.

One who understands man's relationship to God is gratefully conscious of his God-given ability to impart the truth of health, joy, and purity to others. This true sense of sharing greatly transcends material giving and receiving. How quickly the needful spiritual ideas unfold to one whose study of the Bible and the writings of Mrs. Eddy is prayerful and persevering; not perfunctory! The loving desire to bless others by reflecting God in spiritual qualities, is manifested in the "diversities of gifts," of which Paul speaks, among which are "the gifts of healing by the same Spirit" (I Corinthians 12:4, 9).

This holy activity is in perfect accord with the earnest desire, which Mrs. Eddy expresses on page 570 of her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Millions of unprejudiced minds—simple seekers for Truth, weary wanderers, athirst in the desert—are waiting and watching for rest and drink. Give them a cup of cold water in Christ's name, and never fear the consequences." In the same paragraph, she adds prophetically: "The spiritual idea will be understood. Those ready for the blessing you impart will give thanks. The waters will be pacified, and Christ will command the wave." The true thinker gladly utilizes every opportunity to share his understanding of "the spiritual idea" which calms the tempestuous waters of mortal mind and brings peace to others.

Spiritual understanding, affection, and discernment enable the Christian Scientist to see another's need and help him. One may be suffering from a combination of irritation, hurry, and a false sense of responsibility which is manifested in sickness. Another may silently yearn for the sweet hospitality of home, a renewal of courage, or true compassion which recalls no evil past and resents no present wrong. How inadequate would be mere material giving to comfort them! In Christian Science these troubled ones may gain an understanding of God and man in His image, which will enable them to resist evil belief of every sort.

The real man lives in God, Mind, and derives from Him life, love, intelligence, and joy. No pleasing or painful sense-dream, no sickness, sin, or grief, is known to God or to man in His likeness. Morbid memories and pain are but dark shadows of material belief which disappear in the light of reflected kindness.

Jesus once spoke pointedly on the subject of gifts. After rebuking anger or superciliousness, he said (Matthew 5:23, 24), "If thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there remember est that thy brother hath ought against thee; leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift." How thankful one should be when Truth uncovers and destroys the errors of hypocrisy, selfishness, or any other obnoxious trait that claims to lurk in human thought! Divine Science reveals the true selfhood which never varies in its reflection of God, good. All who accept this teaching may experience the true reconciliation which permits no belief of offence and offender to darken thought.

Sincere followers of the Master long to reflect more and more of the heavenly qualities which heal sickness, sorrow, and every phase of sinful belief. Whittier has expressed this sacred sentiment in these beautiful lines (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 96):

"That healing gift God gives to them
Who use it in His name;
The power that filled the garment's hem
Is evermore the same."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Que donnerons-nous pour Noël?

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AUX APPROCHES DE NOËL, les familles et les amis se posent cette question: Quels cadeaux ferons-nous cette année? L'expérience prouve que cet usage, quoique inspiré par des mobiles sincères et bienveillants, provoque quelquefois des discussions futiles ou chagrines. Les uns déplorent le fardeau qu'imposent des exigences personnelles; ils regrettent que la crainte empêche de mettre fin à une coutume sanctionnée par le temps. D'autres croient que la pénurie limite leur désir de se montrer généreux; il leur semble être privés de la joie qu'ils éprouveraient à faire les cadeaux d'usage. Ces déconvenues sont évidemment contraires au véritable esprit de Noël, qui doit apporter, selon le chant des anges (Luc 2:14), "paix sur la terre, bienveillance envers les hommes."

Voici ce que déclare Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 260): "La base de Noël, c'est le roc, le Christ Jésus; ses fruits sont l'inspiration et la compréhension spirituelle de la joie et du bonheur, — non pas à cause des traditions, de l'usage ou des plaisirs corporels, mais en raison de la vérité démontrable et fondamentale, en raison du ciel au-dedans de nous." La Science Chrétienne révèle le Christ en tant qu'idée spirituelle de Dieu, nous sauvant des plaisirs et des douleurs corporels qui prétendraient nous exclure du ciel — de la sereine conscience que l'Amour divin est à la fois présent et puissant.

La Science Chrétienne a donné au monde la vraie compréhension de l'avènement du Christ; et c'est là pour les Scientistes Chrétiens le sujet d'une joie, d'une gratitude inexprimable. Si l'amour spirituel, la vigilance et la sagesse marchent de pair avec le vrai sens de Noël, ce précieux don sera protégé contre tous les vains artifices de l'entendement mortel. Les réjouissances exagérées, la satisfaction des désirs personnels ou de l'égoïsme sont des erreurs n'ayant ni influence ni activité véritables. La Vérité seule est irrésistible.

Comprendre le rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu, c'est avoir l'heureuse certitude qu'on peut, grâce à Lui, communiquer aux autres la vérité que représentent la santé, la joie, la pureté. Ce vrai sens de libéralité est bien supérieur aux cadeaux matériellement donnés ou reçus. Les idées spirituelles dont il a besoin ne manquent pas de se présenter au disciple qui étudie la Bible et les ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy, non pas d'une manière superficielle, mais avec prière et persévérance. Si dans une pensée d'amour, on désire aider autrui en reflétant les qualités spirituelles ayant leur source en Dieu, ce désir se manifeste par la "diversité de dons" que mentionne Paul; et l'apôtre cite notamment "les dons de guérison, par ce même Esprit" (I Corinthiens 12:4, 9).

Cette sainte activité est en parfait accord avec l'aspiration sincère dont parle Mrs. Eddy à la page 570 de son livre, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Des millions d'esprits sans préjugés qui cherchent la Vérité en toute simplicité, voyageurs fatigués et altérés dans le désert, attendent en guettant le repos et le boire. Donnez-leur un verre d'eau froide au nom du Christ, et ne craignez nullement les conséquences de votre bonne action." Dans le même paragraphe, l'auteur ajoute ces paroles prophétiques: "L'idée spirituelle sera comprise. Ceux qui seront prêts à recevoir les bienfaits que vous dispensez, en rendront grâces. Les eaux seront apaisées, et le Christ commandera aux flots." Le vrai penseur utilise avec joie toutes les occasions de partager son intelligence de "l'idée spirituelle" qui calme les vagues de l'entendement mortel et apporte la paix à d'autres humains.

Grâce à la compréhension spirituelle, à l'affection, au discernement, le Scientiste voit ce dont les autres ont besoin et se trouve à même de les aider. Tel souffre d'un mélange d'irritation, de précipitation et d'un faux sens de responsabilité qui se manifeste par la maladie. Tel autre languit après la douce hospitalité du home, le courage renouvelé, la vraie compassion qui ne garde pas le souvenir d'un passé malheureux et ne s'offense point des torts actuels. Comment les dons purement matériels pourraient-ils réconforter des cœurs qui souffrent? En Science Chrétienne, les affligés peuvent obtenir la compréhension de Dieu et de l'homme à Son image, ce qui leur permettra de résister aux mauvaises croyances de tout genre.

L'homme réel vit en Dieu, dans l'Entendement; il puise en Lui la vie, l'amour, l'intelligence et la joie. Ni Dieu ni l'homme créé selon Sa ressemblance ne connaissent les rêves agréables ou douloureux des sens, la maladie, le péché, l'affliction. Les souvenirs morbides et la douleur ne sont que les ombres de la croyance matérielle, qui disparaissent à la lumière de la bonté réfléchie.

Dans un certain cas, Jésus parla des dons en termes explicites. Après avoir réprouvé la colère ou le dédain, il déclara (Matthieu 5:23, 24): "Si donc tu apportes ton offrande à l'autel, et que là, tu te souviennes que ton frère a quelque chose contre toi, laisse là ton offrande devant l'autel, et va d'abord te réconcilier avec ton frère; après cela, viens présenter ton offrande." Quelle ne devrait pas être notre reconnaissance lorsque la Vérité démasque et détruit les erreurs — l'hypocrisie, l'égoïsme ou tel autre vilain travers qui prétend se cacher dans la pensée humaine! La Science divine révèle le vrai moi, ne variant jamais dans sa réflexion de Dieu, du bien. Quiconque accepte ces enseignements peut goûter la réconciliation véritable qui ne permet pas que la notion d'offense ou d'offenseur vienne obscurcir la pensée.

Ceux qui suivent sincèrement le Maître aspirent à refléter de plus en plus les qualités célestes qui guérissent la maladie, le chagrin et toutes les phases de la croyance coupable. Le poète américain Whittier exprima ce sentiment sacré dans des lignes remarquablement belles (*Christian Science Hymnal*, No 96):

"A ceux qui l'emploient en Son nom,
Dieu départ le don de guérir;
Il n'a pas changé ce pouvoir
Qu'exerçait jadis notre Maître."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

One Window

Gray rain drifts coldly through a winter day.
But looking through this window he could say
The world is golden, smiling that it should
be so,
And glad of being.

This window and this world are not the same.
This world is narrow, and this window's
frame
Goes past the dark trees, black upon the
watery gray,
The dull horizon.

Conveniently in and out of space,
This window has no wall to mark its place—
Roads, rivers, mountains, woods and sun or
moon
Are held within it.

Location and the instant are no more
To him than stairs within a house's core,
Which he may mount, and from the window
look and say
The world is golden.

KEITH THOMAS

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1939

Latest Jetties Make Sea Build New Shore Line

Grillwork type instead of solid wall allows water to deposit sand and so construct beach.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A revolutionary scheme for halting erosion along the ocean front, already applied successfully in other parts of the country, is on trial in Rhode Island.

Instead of the old-type solid jetty or bulkhead which attempts to control the ocean by sheer weight and strength, the new plan calls for a permeable jetty, a grill-like device which slows down the waves and currents beating against the shore but makes no attempt to stop them.

In virtually every case where these jetties have been tried the results have been amazing. They not only halt erosion and protect the shoreline; they proceed to build up new stretches of sandy beach, sometimes at a phenomenal speed.

Rhode Island is trying out permeable jetties at two places. A series of the jetties was completed at Buttonwoods, a shore resort in Warwick, last May. Another series of seven jetties is being constructed by the State at Sand Hill Cove, around the corner from Point Judith, where the erosion has been particularly serious in the past few years.

Vanished Beach Returns

The last narrow piece of sandy beach vanished at Buttonwoods with the hurricane in the fall of 1938. At high tide there was no beach at all. At low tide there was nothing but an unattractive mud flat. All the sand had been carried out into the bay.

Today the Buttonwoods jetties, working in co-operation with the waves and the currents, are building up a broad beach of sand. At one point the new beach is 27 feet wide at high tide. It averages 15 feet along the entire stretch protected by the permeable jetties.

And the work of beach building continues. By next summer the estimates of the engineers are that the beach will average 30 feet or more in width at highest tide and it will be all sand. The mud and the rocks which once were visible have been covered.

Has Worked Well Elsewhere

The permeable jetty idea was developed by Sydney M. Wood, an erosion engineer, and his assistant, J. Emery Jackson. It is a new principle for New England, but has been tried out successfully on other parts of the Atlantic coast and along the shores of the Great Lakes. In every case the jetties have proceeded to build up new stretches of beach and erosion has been stopped dead in its tracks.

At Kenosha, Wis., a series of permeable jetties was installed and within five months' time 485,000 cubic yards of sand had been deposited on the new beach.

At Ocean City, N. J., the results were equally spectacular. A series of the jetties was built there in October, 1938, and within a year's time a 400-foot beach had been built and a serious problem of erosion solved.

Mr. Wood and Mr. Jackson were called in to give their advice to property owners at Far Rockaway, Long Island, early in 1938. At high tide the waves were whipping underneath the boardwalk and a huge investment of shorefront property was menaced. Steadily over a period of years the ocean had been marching landward along this shore.

Jetties Win Their Battle

A series of the jetties was constructed. The sand began filling in promptly. Gradually the high water mark was driven farther and farther out toward the sea. Today a brand new beach 150 feet broad has been built up and the waves have been pushed so far away that even at the highest tides they do not threaten the shore property.

The permeable jetties at Far Rockaway were put to a severe test when the hurricane struck in 1938. One and a half feet of beach was washed away during the storm, but it all filled back in quickly when normal currents resumed after the storm.

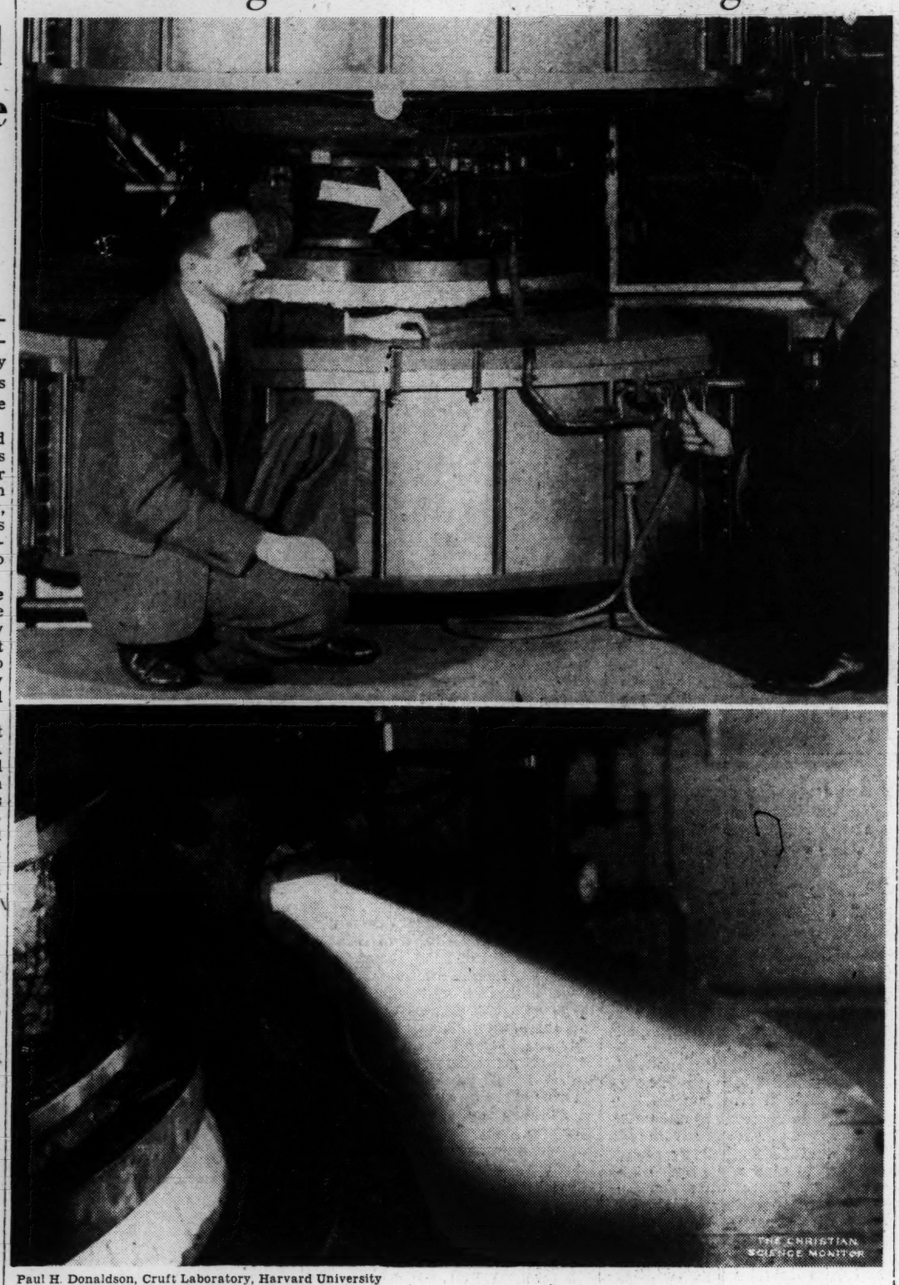
Rhode Island is making plans for a new state beach park at Sand Hill Cove once the permeable jetties now being constructed there begin to do their work. The State now owns the property.

During the past nine years 100 feet of beach has been washed away and the shore now is unfit for bathing because it is strewn with rocks and boulders. The jetties will be complete early next year and by summer time, if the beach is suitable, plans will be pushed for the beach park.

Party for Children

Youngsters from 21 Cambridge families assembled at Harvard today—for a Christmas party. Each year at this time, Phillips Brooks House, the student social service center, gives a party for children on a list prepared by the Cambridge Family Welfare Society. Toys, clothing, and goodies are wrapped in packages and placed around a tree; games are organized, entertainment staged, and refreshments served; and finally, to top it all off, the presents are distributed.

Aiming to Hit Smallest of Targets



Paul H. Donaldson, Cruft Laboratory, Harvard University

Gunners and Their Artillery

Upper: Dr. John J. Livingood and Dr. Roger W. Hickman at work on 85-ton cyclotron. Lower: Stream of projectiles issuing from mouth of machine (indicated by arrow in upper picture.)

Harvard Starts Up 'Atom Merry-Go-Round'

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard's new 85-ton cyclotron, hurling a beam of atomic particles of 11,000,000 volts energy, has been completed and today begins operating for research purposes. One of the most powerful of "atom merry-go-rounds," its energy is sufficient to transmute atoms of almost all the chemical elements, producing radioactive types of elements and radiations having high penetrating power.

Built by Prof. Kenneth T. Bainbridge, Prof. J. C. Street, Dr. Roger W. Hickman, and Dr. John J. Livingood of the Harvard physics department, the apparatus is patterned after the design of Prof. Ernest O. Lawrence of the University of California, recent winner of the Nobel Prize in physics. The popular name, "atom merry-go-round," refers to the manner by which deuterons, or heavy hydrogen particles, are stepped up to speeds of 20,000 miles per second in the investigation of atomic nuclei, a study from which physicists hope to gather many of the deeper secrets of matter and energy.

Kicked About

The super-high energy projectiles, or "bullets," used for atom smashing are nuclei of atoms produced from hydrogen or deuterium in the center of the evacuated chamber. These positively charged particles are forced to move in successive circles within the apparatus by a strong magnetic field, while being "kicked," or accelerated, twice each revolution by the alternating electrical field. This field changes from zero to 100,000 volts about 20,000,000 times each second.

Under ordinary circumstances the atomic "bullets" would fly off on a tangent, but the force exerted by the magnetic field turns their paths into a spiral that gradually becomes wider and wider. Finally, when they have attained maximum speed, the particles emerge through an exit slit and are pulled from the chamber by a negatively charged deflecting plate, aiding the bullets to go straight to the target under bombardment. The beam produces a weird glow as it strikes the target. According to Dr. Livingood, this will not ordinarily be visible when serious research begins.

The cyclotron's action might well be compared to a ball on the end of a rubber string attached to the top of a pole, the ball being struck as it swings around at precisely equal intervals, by paddles in the hands of two boys. The ball is the proton, deuteron, or "bullet," the rubber string is the magnetic field, while the paddles held by the two boys are comparable to the synchronized high frequency voltage on the electrodes.

Big Magnet

The machine looks like a new kind of trip hammer imbedded in concrete with two huge cores set in the center. The cores, surrounded by tons of copper coils and the iron yoke, together form a huge electro-magnet. Carrying currents so large that heat equal to about 1,000 100-watt incandescent bulbs is generated, the copper coils are cooled by oil circulating through two large tanks, in much the same manner as an automobile motor is cooled by water circulating through the water jackets within the motor block.

Between the two cores, which constitute the pole pieces of the magnet, is located the large vacuum chamber, flat and cylindrical, about a yard in diameter containing two large hollowed electrodes. Radio frequency power is fed to the electrodes from a powerful oscillator amplifier system similar to those used in high power short-wave broadcasting stations. This charges the electrodes to a high voltage, which changes polarity from positive to negative many millions of times per second and furnishes the power for the merry-go-rounding particles.

Coast Guard Ends Hunt for Dragger

ROCKLAND, Maine, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Coast Guard gave up its search for the missing Rockland scallop dragger Madeline and Flora today, but hope still flamed among the nine crewmen's 43 dependents.

Ten coast guard cutters and a navy destroyer roved over 100,000 square miles of ocean before orders went out to abandon organized search for the 43-ton wooden vessel, overdue here since the last of November.

Mrs. Kelley, whose husband, Edward, was one of the "hands" when the Madeline and Flora sailed for Georges Bank Nov. 20, was not alone in her belief that the vessel might yet be found, or that her crew might have been picked up by some vessel, without radio, which is still at sea. Other wives clung to the same hope, and had the support of Capt. Charles Carver, owner of the dragger and father-in-law of her skipper, Capt. Frank J. Manning.

Whether or not the hopes are fulfilled, Rockland citizens have made sure, by subscription, that all the crewmen's families will receive Christmas dinners.

Plea of Guilty In Lottery Case

Frances Schedrow of Garfield, N. J., confidential secretary to the chief eastern distributor of the $20,000,000 fake lottery ring, with headquarters in Union City, N. J., today pleaded guilty in Federal District Court to three indictments connecting her with the lottery. Bail was continued in $500.

Albert Spooler of Milwaukee, Wis., also pleaded guilty before Judge George C. Sweeney to three indictments connecting him with the loteery. He was held in $1,000 bail.

The court tally to date in the case is: 72 persons indicted; 66 arraigned; 63 pleaded guilty; three pleaded not guilty; four defendants are en route to be arraigned; two others are still being sought by the law.

Public Rallied To Unite For Welfare Aid

Urgent needs of Boston outlined by O'Hare in luncheon address to Kiwanis Club.

Churches, private agencies, and neighbors were called upon today by William G. O'Hare, Secretary and Executive Director of the Overseers of the Public Welfare in Boston, to continue and expand their relief activities.

There is a need for private relief, in addition to the participation of Governmental agencies, Federal, State and local, Mr. O'Hare said, in a prepared address to the regular weekly luncheon of the Kiwanis Club in the Hotel Touraine.

"If the facts determine that four of us must look after the necessities of the fifth," Mr. O'Hare said, "or nine of us must help out the tenth, let us, banded together, prove that America is great enough in its charity of heart and in its action to meet the equation

"Although the economic factors of production, distribution, and consumption may be said truthfully to be in unbalanced relationship today," Mr. O'Hare continued, "there is still no reason why all of us working in unison cannot meet the problem of need and solve it correctly."

"We need a recharged rededication to those spiritual qualities that made us great," he said.

During the meeting, the Boston Kiwanis Club announced plans for its annual Christmas party for underprivileged children. About 211 children will be cared for during this party, with the Kiwanians supplying more than $1,000 of their own funds to underwrite it.

Each child will be given a full course dinner and a 20-pound shopping bag of toys, candies, and wearing apparel. The party is sponsored by George Turain, president of the Club and manager of the Touraine Hotel.

"This country of ours has met every challenge in the years that are gone," Mr. O'Hare concluded in a ringing peroration. "Let us prove our worth and heritage by successfully and properly working out our present-day difficulties."

Another Roxbury Crossing Officer Indicted by Jury

Patrolman William Brauneis of the Roxbury Crossing Station of the Boston Police Department, was indicted today by the Suffolk County Grand Jury on charges of accepting the promise of a bribe and conspiracy to steal. Mr. Brauneis was the second Boston police officer to be indicted by the Grand Jury in the so-called "Petzold cases."

The first to be indicted was Joseph F. Allen, also of the Roxbury Crossing Station. These cases are brought as a result of testimony by Paul A. Petzold, a former Boston policeman, who has pleaded guilty to a series of robberies and named several present police officers as having helped him in a series of crimes in Greater Boston.

Mr. Brauneis was named in two indictments today. The first charged him with requesting and accepting a promise of a bribe from Petzold in June, 1938, for abstaining from performing his duty. In the second he was named, with four others, for conspiracy to steal from the Spencer Shoe Company in Roxbury.

While the Grand Jury was handing down its indictment of Brauneis, the patrolman and his superior officer, Capt. Thomas Casey, of the Roxbury Crossing Station, appeared at Police Headquarters, and then went to the office of District Attorney William J. Foley. The patrolman subsequently pleaded not guilty and was held in $2,000 bail by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick.

The Grand Jury also returned another indictment against ex-Sheriff John F. Dowd, charging he took $14,500 from county employees—which was merely a different description of offences with which he has already been charged.

Holiday Mail Takes 5,000 Extra Clerks

Postmaster Peter F. Tague put 3,500 additional postal employees to work today as an avalanche of Christmas mail descended upon the 180 stations in the 25 cities and towns in the Boston postal district. About 1,500 more will be employed tonight.

The Postmaster said 600 more trucks have been put on the street to take care of delivery. Parcel post has been extremely heavy; also the turnover in the money order business. The South Station annex is operating on a 24-hour schedule to handle holiday mail.

Today marks the deadline for mail to the West Coast.

Bike Lights At Night Urged By Registrar

Complaints that bicyclists are appearing on Massachusetts highways at night without the required lights on their machines brought from Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today a new plea for local police enforcement of the bicycle lighting law.

Mr. Goodwin stated the law requires lights front and rear on bicycles operated at night but said that the law is violated regularly throughout the nation. The Registrar considers bicycles without lights as one of the major traffic hazards for night-driving motorists.

While the Registrar has no authority regarding the operation of bicycles, he recently urged local police to enforce the lighting law and today said he hoped the police would continue to co-operate with him in eliminating this traffic menace.

Mr. Goodwin stated that since his first appeal to the police he has noticed fewer violations of the bicycle law.

Plans for Garner Drive in Bay State Getting Under Way

Declaring his conviction that President Roosevelt will not be a candidate for a third term, Robert Harriss, member of the New York Garner - for - President Committee now in Boston to open Garner headquarters here, said today, "Regardless of the President's action, John N. Garner is in this fight to the finish. There will be no turning back and no trades."

Mr. Harriss, who arrived in town Sunday with fellow Committeeman W. J. Goodwin, said he had talked to many Massachusetts business men and was pleased to find almost equal support for Mr. Garner among Republicans as among Democrats.

Asked if he would seek to line up former Gov. James M. Curley for the Garner campaign, Mr. Harriss said he did not think it would be necessary.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 Massachusetts citizens have written to the Garner headquarters in Dallas, Texas, during the last six months volunteering their services, Mr. Harriss said, adding that they would be lined up for service in the Bay State.

Mr. Harriss said that he would return to Boston for the official opening of the Garner headquarters in the Parker House on Jan. 2 and that E. B. Germany, National Chairman of the Garner campaign, and John E. Carlton of Augusta, Maine, former campaign manager of Governor Brann, would also be present.

Escaped Island Prisoner Caught

Albert B. Ormsby of Shawmut Avenue, South End, who was missing from the line-up at 3:30 yesterday afternoon at Deer Island, where he was serving a one-year term for larceny, was discovered on the island shortly after 4 this morning waiting to make an attempt to cross Shirley Gut to Winthrop. He was recaptured.

Twenty guards covered the island in the search for Ormsby who hid on the roof of the prison bakery.

Seven More Milk Dealers Called On to Pay Farmers

The Federal government today called upon seven more small milk dealers of Greater Boston to pay money owed by them to farmers in the government's intensified campaign to bring all New England under the provisions of a milk market code which the Supreme Court recently upheld as constitutional.

Defaulters cited in Federal District Court today were Seven Oaks Dairy, Inc., Somerville; Mason's Creamery, Inc., Lynn; Meadowbrook Farm, Waltham; John J. Crockery, Cambridge; Green Valley Creamery, Inc., Somerville; Westwood Farms Milk Company, Jamaica Plain; and John A. Sellars Dairy, Inc., of Lexington

The dairies were named in contempt of court as failing to comply with the milk code even after being so ordered by the District Court. Some $600,000 out of an aggregate of $2,700,000 owed to farmers under the New England milk code is still outstanding, due to the failures of dozens of small dealers in Greater Boston to meet the provisions of the Court order.

John L. Canavan, Special Assistant to the U. S. Attorney General, asked the court that these dealers be given jail sentences for illegally holding funds that belong to the farmers. The dealers in turn protest that compliance with the court order is tantamount to going out of business.

The marketing agreements controlling the Greater Boston milkshed call for Federal Supervision of a milk pool to which all dealers are asked to contribute to insure a fair share of the milk market to all farmers. Close to market dealers are finding the code provisions particularly strict due to the higher costs of milk production around Boston as compared with the cheaper production for northern New England farmers.

On the other hand, some authorities charge intown dealers with failure to modernize their distribution systems, thus opening themselves to the thrusts of the Federal Government against inefficiency in the business.

The hearings before the District Court will be continued until the $600,000 in defaulted payments to farmers are completely covered by investigators and the books of all defaulters are audited by the Government.

Bar Berated by City Councilor For Late Waking in Dowd Case

Councilor John I. Fitzgerald of Ward 3 berated the Boston Bar Association on the floor of the City Council Chamber late yesterday, accused it of "waking up pretty late" to conditions at the Charles Street Jail, and defended former Sheriff John F. Dowd, now being hunted by police, with the statement that "there are other people who were as much to blame as he was."

The West End Councilor, who was defeated last month for reelection in his fight for a seventh term, delivered the attack along with his report of the activities of the Council's Prison Committee, of which he is Chairman, during the past year.

The Committee found everything "in apple-pie order" when it inspected the Jail three months after Dowd took office, Chairman Fitzgerald told the Council. He admitted, however, that Sheriff Dowd was accorded certain "privileges" during this inspection because he was a former Councilor. The inspection was brief, he said.

Complains of Treatment

He complained of "very unfair treatment of the Committee" by the press and members of the State Department of Correction who, he said, had accused the Committee of being lax in its duties.

The second inspection of the year occurred when the Committee visited Charles Street Jail on Nov. 16, three days after Sheriff Dowd resigned. At that time it questioned James Morris, Deputy Sheriff and Jailer under Dowd, and other members of the staff at the Jail, but did not uncover any new material. It confined itself to verifying statements about the administration of Sheriff Dowd which were already current.

The committee's report consisted of a stenographic record of this informal questioning.

"I think but one man in the Bar Association wanted the investigation which was finally started," Mr. Fitzgerald declared, "and that when he began the investigation himself, attempts were made to pull him off."

The Boston Housing Authority was the target of renewed criticism when Councilors Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., of Dorchester, and Perlie Dyar Chase of the Back Bay, scored its alleged failure to provide information requested by the Council. Chairman John A. Breen of the Authority failed to appear at the Council Chamber in response to an invitation sent him last Tuesday, and the remarks of the Councilors followed disclosure of this situation.

Other Acts of Council

The Council:

Ordered inspection of all taxicabs in Boston by the Police Department for mechanical fitness, and suspension of the licenses of cabs found to be in "imperfect" condition. This was on motion of Councilor Charles I. Taylor who described some of the taxicabs as "old junk boxes."

Requested the Housing Authority to make public the names and addresses of the architects it has hired and the fees it has paid or has agreed to pay. This was a joint request of Councilors Wilson and Chase.

Asked Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to request President Roosevelt to postpone all further WPA furloughs until after Jan. 1.

Voted to reimburse Daniel A. Whelton, special Deputy Sheriff, for $600 in premiums paid by him on his bond during the past six years.

Urged Mayor Tobin to invite the Republican National Convention for 1940 to Boston. This was on order of Councilor Wilson, Republican leader. The Mayor agreed to do so.

New Harvard Course Announced

War and its effects on an economic system will be the subject of a new course to be given at Harvard next semester, it was announced today.

Regimentation of enterprise, price-setting, boom-control, prevention of speculation, fluctuations in the value of money, and post-war depression will be among the subjects treated.

Impact of war on belligerents and neutrals alike will be studied, Seymour E. Harris, Associate Professor of Economics, declared. A comparison may be drawn, he indicated, between the present status of the United States and that which would obtain if it went to war.

International trade in wartime will also enter into the discussion, with reference, for example, to the economic reasoning behind Britain's decision to cut off German exports as well as imports. Financing of international trade in time of war is a particularly knotty problem, and will come in for consideration.

A number of Harvard's outstanding authorities will teach the course; no fewer than seven full professors are said to be planning a contribution.

U. S. Court Upholds Labor Board Rule

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today upheld a ruling of the National Labor Relations Board that interference of an alleged company union sponsored by the H. E. Fletcher Company, a granite quarrying and finishing firm of West Chelmsford, Mass., was "unfair labor practice."

The charge was filed with the National Labor Relations Board by the Granite Cutters' International Association of America in which it charged the granite company with unfair labor practices.

Ship Line Manager Shifts to Advertising

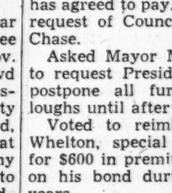
James N. Findlay, former Passenger Traffic Manager of Furness Withy & Company, will join Kelly, Nason, Inc., advertising agency, it has been announced. Mr. Findlay, a native of Houston-Crosslea, Renfrewshire, Scotland, came to the United States in 1920, joining Furness Withy & Company as a second assistant purser on the S. S. Fort Hamilton. He was later appointed assistant passenger manager at the New York offices of the line, and became passenger traffic manager in 1934.

Among clients of Kelly, Nason, Inc. in the transportation, resort, and hotel field are the Grace Line, Moore-McCormack Lines, Nassau Development Board, and Bureau of New York State Publicity.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon, becoming threatening during tonight; rain late tonight or during Wednesday; lowest temperature in the middle 30's tonight, becoming colder Wednesday night. Moderate northerly winds tonight, becoming moderate to fresh southwesterly on Wednesday.



Maine: Increasing cloudiness followed by snow in west portion tonight, slightly warmer on the south coast tonight; Wednesday snow changing to rain and warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy followed by snow or rain tonight, not so cold tonight; Wednesday slightly warmer.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy followed by rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday, slightly warmer tonight, colder Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate east winds tonight shifting to strong south or southwest on Wednesday over south portion, moderate to fresh northeast and east winds tonight becoming fresh northwest over north portion; weather becoming overcast followed by rain tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	33	New Orleans	59	57
Chicago	40	39	New York	42	41
Denver	18	18	Philadelphia	40	38
Helena	27	24	St. Louis	41	42
Kansas City	38	38	San Francisco	51	51
Los Angeles	59	59	Washington	37	37
Miami	64	64			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 19.
B—Minimum, December 18.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:24 p. m., height 8.1 feet.
Wednesday, 5:54 a. m., height 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:43 p. m. Tuesday.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 12

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland with Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Music

Brookline Village—
Charles Laughton in "Jamaica Inn." 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Miracles for Sale," featuring Robert Young. 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
Gary Cooper in "The Real Glory." 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Hawaiian Nights," with Mary Carlisle, Johnny Downs and Constance Moore. 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Exeter—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," featuring Henry Fonda and Claudette Colbert. 3, 6, 9. Also "Too Busy to Work." 2, 4:55, 7:55.

Fine Arts—
"Generals Without Buttons." 2, 4:35, 7, 9:35. Also "Donald's Cousin Gus." 1:45, 4:25, 6:50, 9:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
Wayne Morris, Rosemary Lane, Humphrey Bogart and Dennis Morgan in "The Return of Dr. X." Fenway: 2:10, 5, 7:30, 10. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. Also "The Llano Kid," with Tito Guizar. Fenway: 1, 3:45, 6:15, 9:05. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:50, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—
"Destry Rides Again," featuring Charles Winninger and Mischa Auer. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:48, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Laugh It Off," featuring Johnny Downs, Constance Moore, and Edgar Kennedy. 1:17, 2:22, 5:27, 8:32.

Metropolitan—
"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45 6:35, 9:30. Also "Private Detective," with Jane Wyman and Dick Foran. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:20.

Normandie—
"Espionage Agent," with Joel McCrea. Also "Four Feathers."

R. K. O. Boston—
"Legion of Lost Flyers." 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:30, 10:20. Also "Rio," with Basil Rathbone and Victor McLaglen. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:10, 8:55.

State and Orpheum—
"Eternally Yours," with Loretta Young and David Niven. Orpheum: 9:30. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05 10:15. Also "Blondie Brings Up Baby," with C. Aubrey Smith and ZaSu Pitts. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:05.

Scollay and Modern—
"We Are Not Alone," featuring Paul Muni and Flora Robson. Scollay: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Modern: 10:35 a. m., 2:20, 6, 9:45. Also "The Real Glory," starring Gary Cooper, Andrea Leeds and David Niven. Scollay: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8. Modern, 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:15, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Latest—Radio's Information Please," "Skiing with Otto Lang," "Rhumba Rhythm," "Ice Frolic," "Bits of Life," "Trees and Men," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Invitation to Happiness," featuring Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray. Also "The Mikado," starring Kenny Baker. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
John Garfield and Priscilla Lane in "Dust Be My Destiny." 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Here I Am a Stranger," with Richard Greene. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

University—
Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland in "Babes in Arms." 3, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Rio," starring Victor McLaglen. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05. Tomorrow: Charles Dickens' "A Christmas Carol." Also "Kentucky," featuring Loretta Young.

Uptown—
"The Underpup," featuring Gloria Jean. 1:20, 4:55, 8:25. Also "Drums Along the Mohawk," with Henry Fonda, Claudette Colbert and Edna May Oliver. 2:55, 6:25, 10

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Charles Dickens' "A Christmas Carol," with Reginald Owen and Terry Kilburn. Also "The Great Waltz," starring Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. Daily, except Sundays, 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Fifth Christmas concert by the Triad Choral Club (The Triolians). Miss Jessie Dodd, conductor. 8:30.

Longy School of Music—
Weekly concert given under the auspices of the Longy School of Music. Renaissance Room at the Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street, Cambridge. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

Other Events

Wesleyan Hall, 581 Boylston Street—Plays. Christmas features, clowns, circus numbers, tricks and dances by the Kingsland Marionettes. Presented under the auspices of the Curry School of Expression. Dec. 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23. 11 a. m. (For kindergarten and primary groups). 2 p. m. and 3:30 p. m. (For children of all ages).

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on The Special Exhibition by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Technique and Art Held Needs For Commercial Photography

There's more behind commercial photography—advertising by means of attractive pictures—than the layman appreciates, unless he is a candid camera fan. That "more," according to Edward N. Smith, of Canton, Mass., who services this field for well-known concerns, means technique, and a sense of the dramatic that almost casts the photographer in the role of a movie director. Add to this a knowledge of how to handle models.

Studio lights bother amateur models as much as anything, Mr. Smith says. Five or six shots are required to get them "natural-looking."

With children, he says, you have to have maximum lighting and make 20 or 30 shots. With minimum exposure it's almost like making snapshots, he tells you. You also shoot with smaller cameras.

Men are easier to pose than girls, take it more naturally and easily, Mr. Smith reveals.

"On the other hand," he adds, "some take to it like a duck does to water. And after three times, they learn how to turn their expressions on and off at will."

Most amateur models tire themselves out before the photographer is actually ready, says Mr. Smith.

Some of the best work is made on location, he points out. A photographer can sense the dramatic in what to the ordinary person is just a routine job in a plant, he declares. And he has found that often plain people make wonderful models.

Here are faults amateur photographers should avoid, according to Mr. Smith:

"Not interesting enough subject matter. Not enough close-ups.

"The best pictures made by amateurs are unposed. Get the people doing something," he pleaded.

For the benefit of those considering making advertising photography their career, he has a word.

"Two things count: one, technique; and, second, art. Of the two, I think an art background the more valuable. A perfect combination of the two means a genius."

On his "hobby," Mr. Smith likes exteriors, and landscapes, as in Vermont and New Hampshire, and also old churches and buildings.

GIFTS of LUGGAGE

distinguished for good taste

FOR A LADY . . . smartly designed luggage in natural rawhide. Equipped with nickel hardware and Sesamee keyless lock. Maroon bengaline lined. The wardrobe packs 8 to 10 dresses neatly.

18" WEEK END . . . $19.50
21" WARDROBE . . . $32.50

London Harness Company
SIXTY FRANKLIN STREET
BOSTON

Finnish Ship Held by Nazis, Docks at Last

Halted by an armed 3,000-ton passenger liner converted into a raider, after sailing from Kotka, Finland, for Boston, the Finnish steamer Karin Thorden was taken into Stettin, Germany, for "examination" of the cargo, held there six weeks, and finally arrived in Boston today. The crew members stated that no attempt was made to examine the cargo whatever. The vessel was merely held for six weeks before being released, the crew said.

Capt. E. Ericksson is commander of the vessel, which brought 282 rolls of newsprint and 100 cases of cheese for Boston and a large cargo of wood pulp for Portland, Maine, to which port she will sail from Boston.

This is the third vessel to fly the Finnish flag—blue cross in a white field—to arrive at a New England port within the past three days. The Koura came into Boston from Oulu, Finland, with 20,000 bales of wood pulp, after having been held in Stettin, Germany for six weeks. The Petsamo arrived at Portland, Maine, Saturday, having also been held in Stettin for six weeks. All three vessels carried mostly wood pulp.

Officers of all three Finnish ships reported a large fleet of neutral ships detained by Germany at Stettin and nearby ports. The Karin Thorden, which tied up at Pier 1, South Boston, because recent arrivals of wood pulp had temporarily congested its expected berth at Mystic Docks, Charlestown, weathered several gales at sea and suffered minor damage. The customs special duty squad, which usually searches vessels for contraband and illicit articles, boarded the Karin Thorden and made a thorough search during the course of the afternoon.

Wonderly Found Guilty

Paul E. Wonderly was found guilty in Middlesex District Court yesterday of larceny of $1,459 in soldier's relief funds from the City of Newton. According to testimony, Mr. Wonderly had interests in bank accounts totaling $15,000, owned a house, was connected with a hat shop in Framingham, and purchased an automobile during the period that he had accepted relief from the city. The case was continued for disposition.

Biddeford Democrats Win

BIDDEFORD, Maine, Dec. 19 (AP)—Mayor Wilfrid Landry headed a Democratic ticket in a clean sweep of this textile city yesterday, winning a fourth term over Warren F. Libby (R) by a vote of 4,840 to 2,306.

CONVENIENCE and CHEER . . . THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

Give electrical gifts!

WANT YOUR GIFT TO BE THE CENTER OF ATTRACTION?

No woman has ever seen a **TOASTMASTER SET** and not secretly yearned to own one. Here's your chance . . . a smart new Toastmaster model . . . the Standard Set which includes a handsome large walnut serving tray, toast cutter, two Stangl pottery relish dishes — *and* the brilliant new Automatic 2-slice Toaster. **ALL FOR $19.95.** LIBERAL TERMS make this the gift for Name No. 1 on your list.

Yes . . . Believe it or Not

IT'S ONLY $3.50

TELECHRON KITCHEN CLOCK

Here's Color, Usefulness and Originality all combined in one low-priced gift. The perfect time-keeper that bears a famous name. Your choice of Ivory, Red or Green.

$49.95 with your old cleaner

She'll welcome this!

If somebody made you a present of LESS LABOR for 1940 and the years to come, wouldn't you call it the best gift of all? The **ROYAL VACUUM CLEANER** combination cleans house like magic. Saves work and time. Motor driven brushes. Attachments included. Only **$2.50** Down

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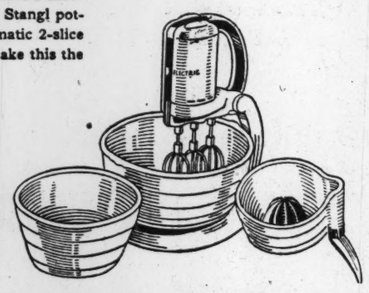

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This sturdy kitchen helper takes the work out of mixing, beating, whipping and countless other kitchen chores. Beautifully made. Come in and let us demonstrate it to you. **GENERAL ELECTRIC PORTABLE MIXER $18.95**

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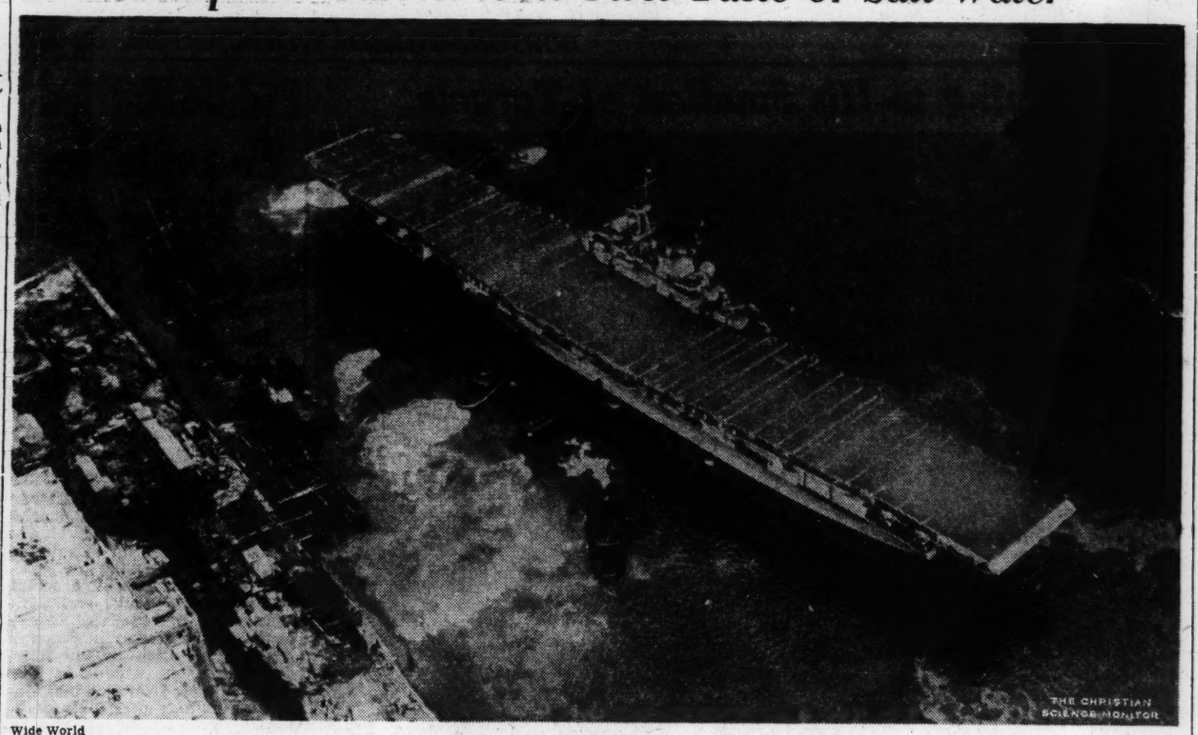

Wide World

Aerial View of U. S. S. Wasp

The new $21,000,000 airplane carrier Wasp was somewhere off the coast of New England today on the builder's trial trip. She is shown in an air photograph as she left the Fore River Shipyard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation in Quincy, Mass.

A crowd of approximately 5,000 persons lined the Fore River Bridge to watch tugs ease the Wasp through the draw and into the harbor for her first taste of open water.

The seventh naval vessel to bear the name, the Wasp was delayed 18 months in construction while recent improvements in equipment were installed. She is expected to be delivered to the Navy next April.

Protest to ICC On Old Colony

Attorney General Paul A. Dever and the Special Commission on Railroad Transportation, of which Senator Jarvis Hunt, (R) of North Attleboro, is Chairman, will appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission on Thursday to register their opposition to the proposed exclusion of the Old Colony Railroad from the plan of reorganization for the New York, New Haven and Hartford system.

This plan was contained in the recent report of the examiner, Harvey H. Wilkinson.

Briefs have been filed by the Massachusetts authorities which contain exceptions to the Wilkinson report. They contend the Old Colony should be included in the reorganization on the grounds that it serves a territory with a total valuation of $3,000,000,000 and a population of 2,000,000.

Maine Calendars Have 'Movable' Thanksgiivng

LEWISTON, Maine, Dec. 19 (AP)—Thanksgiving Day discussion was revived here today when 1940 calendars from a Boston concern were received, carrying two red letter days in November—21 and 28.

Attached to each calendar was a small envelope, containing two stickers bearing the same dates in black, and an invitation to "choose your own Thanksgiving."

Single Idaho Student Fills M. I. T. Nation-Wide Roster

A single student from Idaho, enables Massachusetts Institute of Technology to claim representation of all 48 States on this autumn's registration list. In addition, four United States territories and 40 foreign countries have sent men to the Institute for their advanced education.

Canada, is the largest contributor—47 students. Near the head of this school's list of foreign students, China has sent 29 students.

Eleven men have come from both Brazil and Cuba. Turkey stands fourth with nine and Mexico fifth with eight. There are seven students each from Holland, Norway and Thai; six each from Colombia and France; five each from Argentina and Switzerland; four each from Belgium, England, Germany, India and Italy; three from British West Indies; two each from Denmark, Holland, Honduras, Russia and Venezuela and one each from Australia, Chile, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Japan, New Zealand, Peru, Rumania, Scotland, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Syria and Union of South Africa. Two claimed the countries of Poland and Czechoslovakia as "home."

From the United States territories, the Philippine Islands sent 10, Puerto Rico nine, Hawaii four, and the Canal Zone one. In all, the Institute has 230 students from abroad.

At home, Technology draws 979 students, nearly a third of her total enrollment of 3,118, from Massachusetts. New York holds second place with 522, and New Jersey third with 173. Other States sending substantial quotas are: Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois, District of Columbia, Missouri, Rhode Island and Michigan.

Some of the larger foreign groups at Technology have organized clubs to keep the young men informed of events at home and to promote friendship between these groups and American students.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Wednesday, Dec. 20

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Good-Will Program.
7:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
8:00 p. m.—"The World of Science: Looking Starwards," Dr. Loring B. Andrews.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—For Latin American listeners: News in Spanish; Symphonic Music.

Boston Schools Close Friday Noon

There won't be any school in Boston next Friday afternoon, the Boston School Committee decided last night. Children will be released at noon so that parents can take them Christmas shopping if they wish. Administrative offices of the department will be closed Dec. 23 and 30, it was voted.

Teachers attending the Boston College-Clemson football game at Dallas, Texas, on New Year's Day will be allowed one day off from their work in order to return to Boston, but will lose their pay for this day, the Committee ruled.

Seventeen promotions and salary increases for teachers were approved.

Business Manager Alexander M. Sullivan reported that maintenance costs of the schools for the first 11 months of this year totaled $14,811,954, a decrease of $132,166 from those of the same period last year.

A proposal for a longer summer vacation, from June 15 to Sept. 15, was presented to the Board of Superintendents for study.

Y. M. C. A.'s in the U. S.

The Y. M. C. A. has 1,154 local associations in the United States.

Harvard Men Ask Broader Study Limits

Students and faculty at Harvard met yesterday with Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University, to discuss curriculum changes, and in particular the broad fields of concentration suggested last May by the Student Council.

Harvard students, before graduating, must have "concentrated," or spent the majority of their time, in some particular subject. It may be only French poetry from 1500 to 1650, but concentrate they must. Some undergraduates, and especially those on the Student Council, feel that the trend toward specialization has gone too far, and should be reversed.

Consequently, after an extensive survey of Harvard education in general, the Council recommended that undergraduates be required, before beginning their concentration, to take at least five courses: two in the humanities, on intellectual and cultural history; two in the natural sciences, one biological and the other physical; and one in the social sciences, preferably a "survey' course which would cover the whole field of history, government, and economics.

If this were the requirement, the Council said, Harvard men would have "more in common than the ability to swim 50 yards and write grammatical English sentences."

Other suggestions were made in the same vein, and the faculty, interested in the idea, has been considering it at some length.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English, RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Hungarian Phantasy, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Tuesday Symphonies; "Famous composers: Ricardo Zandonai." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—8 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Eindhoven—8:45 p. m.—"Happy Program." PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Drama in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—News Summary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—10:30 p. m.—News. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—10.50 p. m.—Talk in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch	"Harvey and Del"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Midstream": sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports reports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	"News Reporter"	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45	"Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Marching Along"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris's Orchestra
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orch.	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	"Name Three": Fred Cole's Quiz	Dramatized news	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45			"Dance Time"	"Curtain Calls"	"Silent People": drama
8:00	"Big Town": with Edw. G. Robinson	"The Aldrich Family," with Ezra Stone	Johnny Green's Orch.; dramatic sketch	Hilde Reggiani, soprano; orchestra	"Ambassadors of Song" Jean Harper, songs
8:15	"Court of Missing Heirs": sk. News	"Information, Please": questions and answers	"Pot o' Gold": Horace Heidt's Orchestra	B. C. Alumni Rally; Jimmy Britt interviewed	"Symphonic Strings" WMEX Camera Club
8:30					
8:45					
9:00	"We, the People"	"Cavalcade of Hits": soloists; orchestra	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson; quiz	viewing Mayor Tobin; Coach Leahy; J. Curley	Variety Hour, Jan Antonio, director
9:15	"We, the People"	"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with guest speaker	"Fibber McGee and Molly"; music	News Service	
9:30	Bob Crosby and his orchestra; soloists			Third period, Bruins-Rangers	Variety Hour, Jan Antonio, director
9:45					
10:00	Sport comment	"New England Talks It Over"; forum	Bob Hope; Judy Garland; orchestra	Toronto hockey game	News Service
10:15	Sport comment			Frank Ryan	Dance Parade
10:30	Sports; news	"New England Talks It Over"; forum	"Uncle Walter's Doghouse"; drama; music	Raymond Gram Swing	Hawaiian music
10:45	Carols; weather			Keith Morgan, talk	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Masterworks on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	V. Lusinchi, war news	Al Booris's Orchestra
11:30	"Moral Rearmam."	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	"Day's End": music
11:45		"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o 'the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	Variety Hour: talks; recordings	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	"Five Star Salute"
8:15	'Caroline Cabot"		Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30	Musical program	Variety Hour: talks; recordings	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Rhythms	Al Rawley and His Wild Azaleas
8:45	Jean Abbey		"Musical Roundup"		
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Walter Kidder, songs	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons"
9:15	Greenwich Public School Chorus	"Breakfast Club": soloists; orchestra	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30			"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Kitty Kelly": sk.	Thunder Over Paradise	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Right to Happiness"	"John's Other Wife"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Midstream": sketch	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Lanny Ross, songs	Mildred Carlson, talk	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Angus Ross, songs
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": drama	Buckeye Four	Concert pianist
11:30	'Big Sister': sketch	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Guiding Light"	"Homemakers' Forum"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checkerboard Time"; stocks	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"		"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Herbert Jeffries, songs
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	"Don Ariate," pianist	"Highlights, Halftones"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	Marjorie Mills, household talk	To be announced	Organ recital
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"		"Cafe Continental"	"The Old South"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	To Be Announced	"Betty and Bob"	Sport comment	"Presenting Ramona"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	"Your Neighbor"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Ed Fitzgerald, talk	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	"Your Family"	Gertrude Ribla, soprano; concert orchestra	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	"Smilin Jack": sketch	Evelyn Cornett, soprano
2:45	"My Son and I"		Hymns of All Churches.	"Hits and Bits"	News Service
3:00	Joyce Gordon"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Interviews	Norman Lang
3:15	"Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Happy Larry Lawrence	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"On With the Dance"	Pepper Young's Family	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mart"
3:45	N. E. Press Women	News; weather	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	'Gayle Gaylord"	Organ Concert
4:00	Eddie Lee	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Network speaker	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Mass. Music Clubs	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	"The Navy Plays Santa Claus"; talk; interviews; music	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Charles Hector's Matinee Promen'de	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama		"Consolairs"
4:45		Mrs. Saltonstall; news	"Young Widder Brown"		Musicale
5:00	Dramatic sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Musicale	"Midstream": sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Drama; music	"Gene and Glenn"	'Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports reports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; news	Philip McAteer, talk	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Serenaders	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Marching Along	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen: comedy; music	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45		"Radio Gossip"	"Names in the News"		Ruth Willams, songs
8:00	Al Pearce and His Gang	"Breezing Along"; Johnny Green's Orch.	"Vanity and Some Sables": dramatisation	Phi Beta Kappa Carol Concert	Housing talk
8:15			Red Skelton; Edna Stillwell; chorus; orchestra		"Prairie Pals"
8:30	Paul Whiteman's Orch.; war news	"Quicksilver": quiz program		Everett Hoagland's Or.	Variety Program With an Irish Lilt
8:45				Everett Hoagland's Or.	
9:00	Walter Hampden; Laura Hope Crews in "The Goose Hangs High"; or.	"Mr. Throggs' Trial Balance"; drama	The New Fred Allen Show: Merry Macs; Allen Art Players; interview; orchestra	Recorded speaker	"Concert Melodies"
9:15		Musicale		Raymond Gram Swing	"Concert Melodies"
9:30		George Harris's Orch.		Handel's "Messiah" with Mendelssohn Choir	"Melodic Moods"
9:45					"Melodic Moods"
10:00	"Dr. Christian": dramatization	"Gene and Glenn"	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	and Toronto Symphony Orchestra	News Service
10:15		Roy Shield's Revue			Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports: news	"Adventures in Photography": dramatisation	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	News Service	"The Streamliners"
10:45	Carols; weather			"Romance in Rhythm"	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	"Romance in Rhythm"	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on the Air"	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ray Hill's Orchestra	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	B. Goodman's Or.	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:45		"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	News Service

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BOSTON and MAINE

Rise in Income Is Forecast For the Farmers of Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 19—Cheering news for Vermont farmers comes from Herman I. Miller, economist for the Extension Service of the State Agricultural College, at Burlington. He predicts farm incomes in 1940 will average higher than in any year since the early 1930's.

The demand for Vermont farm products, he says, may be expected to improve as a result of prospective increases in business activity and consumers' income. He emphasized that an increased demand may be expected to strengthen prices of farm products and form a foundation for the anticipated increases in farmers' incomes.

While economic conditions will tend to raise the prices that the Vermont farmer received for his products, Mr. Miller adds, they will also tend to increase his costs of production. However, prices of farm products are expected to increase to a greater extent than production costs. Consequently, the disparity between prices received and prices paid by Vermont farmers may be reduced somewhat in 1940, as it has been during the late months of 1939.

The war in Europe, the State economist says, has been partly responsible for the sharp increase in industrial production which has taken place during the latter part of 1939 and has improved business prospects for 1940. However, he asserts, general conditions in domestic industry are fairly favorable, and it is probable that even had there been no war, business activity and consumers' incomes would experience some improvement next year.

Christmas Trees

More than half a million Vermont Christmas trees will brighten the homes in metropolitan areas this Christmas, according to estimates of the State Forest Service. This represents a substantial increase, officials assert, over previous years. Vermont trees, which are in good condition and compare favorably with those from other regions, are going to many States throughout the northeast and middle west.

One reason offered for the increase in shipments from Vermont this season, is that Canada, due to war conditions, is cutting fewer trees than in former years. This has made the demand for domestic Christmas trees greater than normal. One shipper alone has delivered 90 carloads of trees, most of them coming from Washington and Lamoille counties.

Although most of the Christmas tree crop has been shipped there are still isolated loads to be seen on the highways and at loading and shipping points. Large dealers from the West have come into Vermont this year in search of trees. Officials say that contrary to common belief that western trees make the best Christmas trees, Vermont balsams are the best of any in the United States because of the long time they hold their needles.

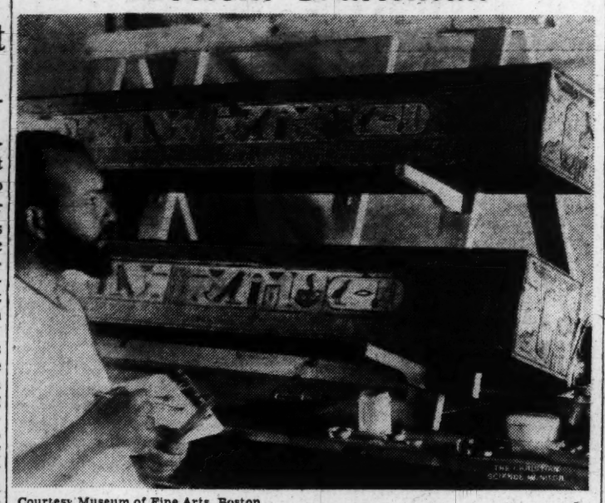
Prison Issue

With the new warden, Lawrence F. McGovern, settled as head of the Vermont State prison at Windsor, Timothy C. Dale, Commissioner of Public Welfare, has announced there will be no further changes made for the present, at least, at that institution. Predictions carried in this column three weeks ago that investigations well underway at that time by the incoming warden would disclose merely laxity and inefficiencies but no scandal, were borne out Friday when the official report to Governor Aiken was released by Commissioner Dale.

The report charged "laxity in discipline" and inefficiencies which permitted "irregular practices" in handling State supplies and inadequate supervision of prisoners. Too high a percentage of trusties among the prisoners was also alleged in the report.

Commenting on laxity in discipline, the report said this was largely due to failure of keeping the prison guards educated in modern penal practices. The report indicated a course of training would be instituted to remedy the conditions.

Moslem Craftsman



Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Haggi Ahmed Yusef

Expert of Egyptian Ministry of Education assisted the Harvard-Boston Museum expedition in restoring curtain box found in tomb of Queen Hetep-Heres. The original and Mr. Yusef's reproduction, now at the Boston Museum, are shown in the picture.

Egyptian Relics Restored By Harvard-Museum Party

A secret for 5,000 years, the tomb of Queen Hetep-Heres, mother to Cheops, builder of the great pyramid at Giza, was opened on March 8, 1925, and since that time has been yielding its wonderful ancient treasure. The excavators were the members of the Harvard University-Boston Museum of Fine Arts Expedition.

Furniture and other objects used by the royal family of the Fourth Dynasty have been gradually restored to their original condition and are now permanently preserved in the Museum at Cairo. The craftsmen of Egypt who have done the remarkable restoration work have made reproductions for the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, and one, which has just been placed on exhibition, is that of a curtain box, originally of wood coated with plaster, which in turn was co ered with sheets of gold and silver, set with faience inlays.

The inlays formed the decorative patterns and hieroglyphic signs of the royal titulary. The cartouches and Horus frame of Sneferuw, husband of Queen Hetep-Heres, who presented the box and other furnishings to her, had backgrounds of silver. When the tomb was first opened a dust heap lay before the excavators, and they hardly dared step into the debris lest they should destroy some important scrap of evidence.

During the past 14 years six pieces of gold-cased furniture with inlays of faience have been restored to their original condition, a notable development out of what appeared as a disintegrated mass of fragments. The wood had shrunk or entirely disappeared. From the gold casings, the mortices and tenons, with the assistance of 1,701 pages of foolscap notes and 1,057 photographs, according to Dr. George A. Reisner, Director of the Expedition, a bed, canopy, carrying chair, arm chair, jewel box, and the most recently restored curtain box, have all been reconstructed.

The Ministry of Education at Cairo lent the services of Haggi Ahmed Yusef, a Moslem worker, to the Expedition, and Dr. Reisner supervised the work. The Boston Museum has received reproductions of all pieces, and these, painstakingly wrought by the native craftsman, supplement its notable collection of early Egyptian art.

N. H. Towns Get Less Tax Cash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 19—New Hampshire's cities and towns will receive about $268,000 less this year than a year ago from their share of the special taxes collected by the State in their behalf. On Dec. 26 F. Gordon Kimball, State Treasurer, will distribute $1,104,471 among the cities and towns as compared with $1,372,516.

This year's revenue will come from the following: insurance companies, $32,950; building and loan associations, $1,154; savings banks, $355,127; railroads, $153,576; and interest and dividends, $561,662. The interest and dividend tax is the only form of an income tax in New Hampshire.

Last year the following revenue was received; insurance companies, $33,446; building and loan associations, $828; savings banks, $414,994; railroads, $179,433; and interest and dividends, $734,815.

Chief decreases took place in the tax on savings banks and that on interest and dividends. The reduction in the case of savings banks is attributed to increased investment of banks funds in nontaxable securities. The decrease in the interest and dividend tax is traced to the fact that corporations in general paid fewer extra dividends in 1938 than in 1937, the years against which the taxes were levied.

The fact that a number of comparatively small towns receive a much greater proportion of this revenue than the large cities is taken as an indicator that their per capital wealth is greater. The Town of Peterborough, for instance, receives $27,089, the seventh largest amount, while Manchester receives the largest amount $168,877.

Other large distributions are: Claremont, $19,847; Lebanon, $21,178; Newport, $11,787; Hanover, $18,268; Dublin, $11,701; Exeter, $22,063; and Durham, $4,471. Concord will receive $99,673.52 and Nashua, $59,823.

Duff Cooper Talks On Finland Issue

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 19 (AP)—Alfred Duff Cooper forecast last night war between England and the Soviet Union, if Russia defeats Finland in the present struggle and gains control of the Scandinavian peninsula.

"Although England is at peace with Russia at the present," said the former First Lord of the British Admiralty and member of Parliament in a lecture address here, "she is doing everything in her power to help Finland."

The speaker, who resigned the Admiralty post in protest against Prime Minister Chamberlain's Munich settlement, said that the British negotiations with Russia for an anti-aggression pact were started "far too late and were carried out too feebly." He said further that a British-Soviet agreement would have prevented the present European war.

Bank Has Gifts for 3,000 Children

Beautifully wrapped in the best Christmas manner, more than 6,000 gifts scheduled to go to some 3,000 children in Greater Boston charitable institutions, were heaped around the Christmas tree in the First National Bank at the twentieth annual Christmas gathering last night of the Firnabank Club.

The remembrances were purchased through voluntary contributions from directors, officers and members of the staff of the bank. In addition to bringing happiness to children, the annual fund provides turkey dinners, groceries, clothing, and coal for needy families.

At the party, an organ solo was followed by two numbers sung by the entire gathering. A carol group of more than 60 mixed voices sang carols, folk songs, and anthems.

To the Little Wanderers' Home will go the decorated tree now on display at the bank and many toys. Other institutions which will receive gifts include Morgan Memorial, Children's Hospital, Dorchester Industrial School for Girls, Guild of The Infant Saviour, Needlewoman's Friend Society, Boston Dispensary, Episcopal Church Home Society, Home for Italian Children, Massachusetts Memorial Hospital, Tewksbury State Infirmary, Emmanuel Settlement House, Boston School for the Deaf, Plymouth County Hospital, and several family welfare societies.

Six M. I. T. Seniors Receive Rogers Awards

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 19 (AP)—Six Massachusetts Institute of Technology seniors received today William Barton Rogers awards of $300 each, presented annually in memory of the founder of M. I. T. in recognition of high scholarship, character and leadership in student affairs.

They were Thomas F. Creamer of Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. Happer Farrell of Washington, D. C.; Frederic W. Hammersfahr of New Rochelle, N. Y.; John H. Hollomon of Norfolk, Va., Henry Rapoport of Atlantic City, N. J., and Phelps A. Walker of Winnetka, Ill.

Car Insurance Is Refused To 9,000 Owners

Approximately 9,000 Massachusetts car owners have been notified that the automobile liability insurance companies which insured their cars in 1939 will not do so in 1940, the State Department of Insurance has revealed. The refusal to reinsure is based upon the claim that the car owners are undesirable risks.

Two courses are open for the automobile owners now faced with this situation. First, they may appeal for a hearing before the State Board of Appeals on Compulsory Automobile Insurance. This board, if it finds the company wrongly refused to issue a policy, can force the firm to provide insurance. Second, the car owner may apply for insurance under the voluntary assignment plan put in effect through insurance company cooperation.

Under the latter plan, the person refused insurance by one company seeks a policy from two other companies. If these companies in turn refuse, then he takes the three notices of refusal to the Massachusetts Rating and Accident Prevention Bureau which will assign him to a company for insurance unless he has two serious motor law violations on his record.

A large proportion of the 9,000 drivers refused insurance for 1940 are those who were insured with the defunct Broad Street Mutual Liability Insurance Company and the Canton Mutual Liability Insurance Company. They were assigned to various companies by the department.

Boston-Moncton Air Route Planned

By the Associated Press

Bangor, Maine, Dec. 19

A Boston & Maine Airways plane left Bangor today for Moncton, N. B., on a survey flight announced as preliminary to the establishment of a daily passenger and mail service between Boston and Moncton.

Aboard the plane were officials of the airways company, a representative of the Government, local city officials, and newspapermen from Bangor, Portland, and Moncton.

A group of Moncton city officials were to greet the party and the plane was to return to the United States later today.

Police Stations To Act as Jobs Offices for Boys

In an effort to reduce juvenile delinquency in Boston, Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty has announced a plan to have boys desiring work file applications for employment at any of the police stations throughout the city.

Beginning Jan. 1, each station will have applications ready and representatives of the National Youth Administration will supervise the filing and handling of the blanks.

Commissioner Timilty said that more than 90 per cent of the juvenile delinquents interviewed by him in a year gave unemployment as the cause of their downfall. Citizens are urged to call the nearest police station after the first of the year, if they want odd jobs done, thereby helping to put the Commissioner's plan into practical operation.

Books of 500 Years Exhibited

Some of "the most expensive, the most beautiful and the most nearly unique" examples of printing and binding in the Country are now on display at Widener Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, in commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the invention of printing, Philip Hofer, Curator of Printing and Graphic Arts, announces. Mr. Hofer notes that throughout the United States, and in Europe "wherever such immaterial consideration is possible," the anniversary is to be celebrated, since the year 1440 is generally accepted among librarians and printers as the correct date for the invention of printing. "In all probability," he comments, "one or several people were then conducting their first experiments with movable type."

Explaining the choice of books for the exhibit, Mr. Hofer observed that side by side may be seen exceedingly rare and valuable books and those which have cost little or nothing. None of these books are considered necessarily the finest work of their printers, but all are believed to be made in the best tradition. The invention of printing, according to him, was "a development beside which changes in the European balance of power are insignificant and transitory. As western civilization trembles in the balance, the printed wisdom and thought of the ages on the shelves of thousands of public libraries . . . may well prove the decisive factor in preserving culture and democracy."

Harvard is beginning its commemorative exhibit in 1939, thus offering "at least passing homage" to the Stephen Daye Press, which was founded in Cambridge in 1639.

Among the choicest items in the display are pages from the "42 Line" Bible, printed at Mainz, Germany, in 1455—the first great production of the art of printing. This book is known generally as the "Gutenberg Bible," although the Harvard librarians said that the famous book was probably not printed by Johann Gutenberg but by his two partners.

The exhibit does include a book thought to have been printed in 1460 by Gutenberg, who is generally accredited with the invention of movable types. The fragment of the "42 Line" Bible shown was lent for the exhibit by William K. Richardson, Harvard '80, of Boston.

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Scarfs	$1.50 to $5.50	Bed Jackets	$5.50 and 7.50
Knit Gloves	$1.75 and $3	Wool Slippers	$2.00
Sport Hose	$1.75-$5.50	Men's Ties	$1.50-$2.50
Men's Socks	$1.50-$3	Shetland Shawls	$5.00
Sport Hats	$8.50	Auto Robes	$12.50-$21
Knee Robes	$8.50	Couch Throws	$15
Lace Shawls	$10.50	Baby Blankets	$8.50

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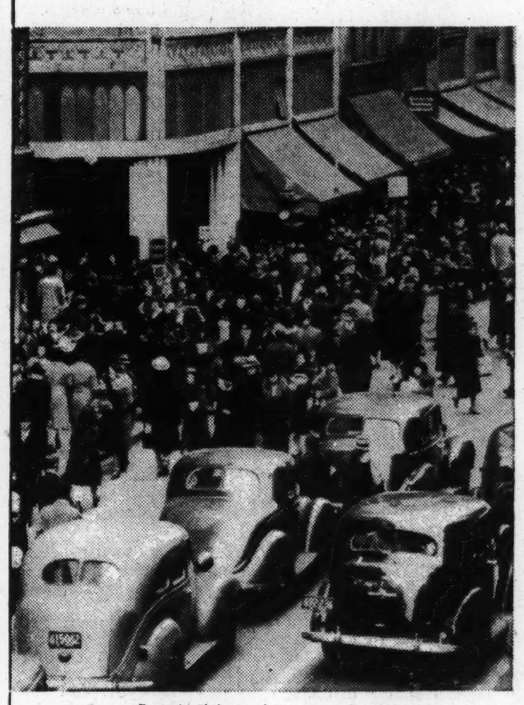
Christmas first became a holiday

FROWNED on by the Puritans as a day which in England had been devoted to frivolity, in 1659 the observance of Christmas was forbidden as a punishable offense.

Not until 1789 was there any civic notice taken of the day. In that year, just a century and a half ago, the Boston schools, at the behest of the pupils, were closed for the day, marking Boston's first official observance of Christmas. Yet the town went about its business as usual. By 1828 editorial writers were lamenting the fact that so few stores were closed on Christmas. Thirty years later a pioneering Bostonian went into the woods, cut a spruce tree and set it up in his home. The newspapers hailed this with delight and the ensuing publicity nurtured and sprouted the Christmas tree habit in this country.

The discovery that "Christmas shopping" might be a boon to the retailer seems to have been made shortly after the Civil War. Preholiday crowds are reported along Washington Street by the press of the sixties. Today Christmas retail trade in New England is counted in hundreds of millions of dollars, providing extra employment for thousands.

With the colorful Christmas Eve celebration on Beacon Hill, the gigantic Christmas Tree on Boston Common and the illumination of homes throughout the city and suburbs, Boston has found its own personal expression of America's most dearly beloved holiday.



Boston's Christmas shopping crowds, 1939

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Pacific Coast Colleges Ready to Open Ice Hockey Season With Strong Teams

Trojan Graduates Comprise Favored Los Angeles Club

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Collegiate ice hockey gets under way here on Dec. 23 with a round-robin preview of the four local teams—again the best in the west—at the Westwood Ice Gardens.

Again the best college teams appear to be the defending champions, the Trojans from the University of Southern California, and the 1938 runner-up and perennial challenger, the Loyola Lions. To complicate amateur play this year is the threat of the revamped Los Angeles Athletic Club sextet, which is overloaded with members of last year's title-winning Trojan crew.

L. A. A. C. Favored

Where in the past the Pacific Coast title has gone without serious question to either S. C. or Loyola, this year the L. A. A. C. outfit is the favorite. Again expected to trail behind its college rivals is the U. C. L. A. aggregation.

By the way the games are being scheduled here, all appearances point to collegiate hockey nosing out basketball to become runner-up to football as the only college sport which pays its way.

The season is ushered in with the round-robin preview in the former Tropical Ice Gardens, largest outdoor artificial rink, in the Bruins' front yard—Westwood Village. Perhaps it will be possible to tell after Saturday night whether the undergraduate stick artists will have a chance against their graduate opponents.

Former Trojans

On the L. A. A. C. club, which last year was known as the Hollywood Athletic Club (both under the same management), are these former Trojan stars: Bernie Baranek at goal; Howard Smith and Herman Schaller, defense; and Nat Harty, Stu King, Don Gaskill, Bennie Novicki, Earl Robson, Fergy Rowland, Arnold Prosser, available for the front line.

On the 1938 Trojan championship team were Beranek, Schaller, Novicki, Robson, King, and Prosser. If they merely retain their collegiate spark, they could win everything in sight this year, including the famous winter games at Yosemite National Park, for the Hoover Cup; the California League season, which opens Jan. 13, and the international tournament here Dec. 27, 28, and 29, including Canadian players.

Imported Players

The secret of hockey's western success is the practice of California schools to get their players from the cold country; there's hardly a man on the four local teams who was in California when his voice changed, and most of them went to eastern, mid-western, or Canadian prep schools.

Competition is organized, in addition to the above mentioned tourneys, into a California league, including the University of California; Stanford has not gone in for the cold sport. The distance to schools in the Pacific Northwest prevents satisfactory schedules for the requisite series, so the only time Pacific Coast Conference teams meet is at Yosemite.

Western Champion

Whoever wins there (and in the past decade it has been either Loyola or U. S. C.) is recognized as the western champion; games have been so close in past years that the series betwen these two outstanding teams has been a continual play-off here, much to the delight of money-paying fans, who are expected to make this season even more of a financial success than last year's precedent-breaker.

Here's the Trojan line-up: New faces are Sigmund Berlie, 135-pound right-wing sophomore from Prince Albert, Canada; Clem Harnedy, transfer, goalie; George Hussey, left-wing sophomore from Detroit; and Sid Lovitt, defense, who was seen in the H. A. C. uniform last year; veterans are John Richardson in the forward wall; Al Fitzgerald and Bev North at defense; and Dick Tougas, Wilby Lennox, and Eric Beauchamp, up front.

Loyola: five members from the Eveleth (Minn.) Junior College make up most of Coach Bob Myre's squad, with only two returning regulars: Jim Macqueen, goalie, and Al Zarony, defense. The Minnesotans are Earl Swarthout, Julien Malec, and Bill Bernicke on the front line, and Clement Vandell, defense, and Bill Rupert, reserve wing.

U. C. L. A.: nine returning lettermen are let by Scott Miller, Bill Ewonus, and James McPhee up front; from Nelson, B. C., come George Bishop and Howard Campbell, defense. Goalie Jim Bartholomew is a returning regular.

Robert K. Shellaby

Public Snaps Up 15,000 Seats To Rose Bowl Game

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 19 (AP)—Fifteen thousand tickets to the Tennessee - Southern California game in the Rose Bowl were held out to a hungry public today, and promptly snapped up.

The block was offered according to Tournament of Roses-Pacific Coast Conference custom as appeasement to Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Fan an the little Fans, who can't obtain tickets to this post season grid classic through channels open to alumni and Rose Bowl patron groups.

Hundreds were disappointed at the quick sale. There just weren't enough to meet the demand. There seldom is. At that, the public was in the same boat as thousands of supposedly more favored alumni and patrons. They had their applications sent back, unfilled, last week.

Director of Athletics Willis O. Hunter of S. C. estimated the big 90,000-capacity bowl could have been sold out "double" for the New Year's Day event.

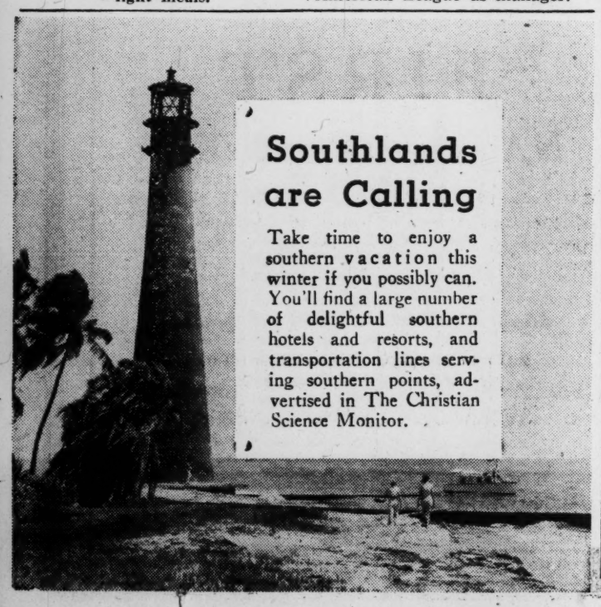
The game figures to draw something like $300,000 in gate receipts. That was the round figure Duke and Southern California played to last year, with the two universities receiving approximately $115,000 apiece. The record figure for gate receipts—$306,421—was set in 1930 by Pitt and U. S. C. They used a $5.50 flat scale, however, as compared to the $4.40 and $3.30 scale employed since.

Pasadena, meanwhile, is fast taking on its Yuletide holiday costume, and a huge welcome awaits the two teams when they move into town for the final days of practice.

Page Pilots Augusta

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 19 (AP)—Phil Page, veteran relief pitcher and coach of the Kansas City Blues of the American Association, has been named to pilot the Augusta Tigers in the 1940 South Atlantic League campaign, Troy Agnew, club owner, announced yesterday.

Page supplants Ernie (Lefty) Jenkins, who has been signed by Utica, N. Y., of the Canadian-American League as manager.



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Lefty Grove Still First in American League

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the ninth time since he broke in with Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics in distant 1925, Bob "Lefty" Grove is the No. 1 pitcher in the American League. By compiling an earned run average of 2.54 during the 1939 campaign—made known by the release of official figures today—the lanky southpaw wandered back to his mountain home with the second crown in two years. In 1938 he headed the regular boxmen with a 3.07 rating.

Grove's record becomes more remarkable when it is remembered that 1939 was a comeback year for him. When he reported to the Boston Red Sox at Sarasota last spring, not even Manager Joe Cronin or Lefty himself knew how many innings he could pitch. The biggest question mark in baseball hovered above his veteran arm at the close of '38.

Won 15 Games

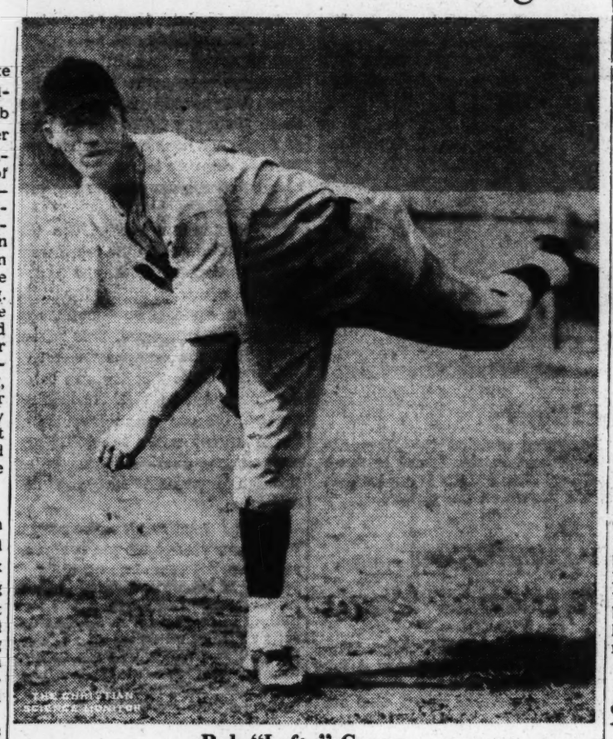
But still unwilling to step down from his high perch, Grove held an otherwise collapsible Red Sox mound staff together by working approximately once a week. At the finish he had 15 victories and only four setbacks. His winning percentage was .789, fourth best in the circuit. In two successive seasons Lefty has won 29 contests and lost eight for the Red Sox.

Also high on the official list is Ted Lyons, another hurler of long experience. Running his seventeenth straight campaign with the Chicago White Sox, he won 14 and lost six, with an earned run mark of 2.76.

Yankees High

All honors were not cornered by veterans, however. A pair of young Yankees pressed Grove and Lyons. Marius Russo, a left-hander, had an earned run rating of 2.41. But having hurled only nine complete games, he does not rank ahead of the Red Sox star. Steve Sundra led the won and lost parade with 11 and one, piling up 11 in a row before being stopped by Boston.

Cleveland's Bobby Feller did a grand job in winning 24 games. He struck out 246 batters. He and Buck Newsom worked 24 complete games. Clint Brown of the White Sox pitched 61 incomplete contests, for a new league record. Feller hurled the most innings, 297, and gave the most passes, 142. Feller and Yankee Red Ruffing were tied for the lead in shutouts with four each. The individual and team averages follow:



Bob "Lefty" Grove

Club Pitching Records

	IP	AB	H	R	ER	HR	SH	BB	SO	HB	WP	BK	CG	ER Avg. Per G
New York	1,349	5,014	1,208	556	496	85	100	567	565	11	21	1	87	3.31
Cleveland	1,356	5,230	1,394	700	619	75	138	602	614	16	32	6	68	4.08
Detroit	1,367	5,337	1,430	762	652	104	114	574	633	18	34	2	64	4.29
Chicago	1,377	5,355	1,470	737	659	99	143	454	535	16	23	3	62	4.31
Boston	1,351	5,345	1,533	795	650	77	130	543	539	19	25	2	52	4.33
Washington	1,355	5,249	1,420	797	693	75	139	602	521	20	44	4	72	4.60
Philadelphia	1,343	5,497	1,687	1,022	864	143	153	579	397	19	35	4	50	5.79
St. Louis	1,371	5,567	1,724	1,035	916	133	139	739	516	29	32	3	56	6.01
Totals	10,878	42,594	11,866	6,404	5,549	796	1,056	4,660	4,320	148	246	25	512	4.59

Pitchers in 45 or more innings rated according to earned run average per nine-inning game.

Name and Club	Throws	G	W	L	Pct.	Pct. Rat.	IP	AB	H	R	ER	SH	BB	SO	HB	WP	ER Avg.
Russo, Marius, New York	L	37	14	12	.538	27	209	803	212	96	88	18	99	76	0	4	3.82
Brown, Clinton H., Chicago	R	61	11	10	.524	28	118	452	127	58	51	19	27	41	0	1	3.89
Eisenstat, Harry 10 Detroit-26 Cleveland	L	36	8	9	.471	38	133	535	148	69	61	8	32	44	0	1	4.13
Knott, John H., Chicago	R	35	11	6	.647	18	150	584	157	71	69	18	41	56	1	4	4.14
Lee, Thornton S., Chicago	L	33	15	11	.577	23	235	912	260	121	110	23	70	81	3	2	4.21
Ostermueller, Fred R., Boston	L	34	11	7	.611	21	159	624	173	86	75	17	58	61	2	5	4.25
Dickman, Emerson, Boston	R	48	8	3	.727	7	114	447	126	70	56	14	43	46	3	3	4.42
Murphy, John J., New York	R	33	3	3	.333	55	61	230	57	33	30	6	28	20	0	0	4.43
Pearson, Monte M., New York	R	32	12	5	.706	13	146	556	151	77	73	12	70	76	1	2	4.50
Galehouse, D. W., Boston	R	30	9	10	.474	34	147	579	160	84	74	7	52	68	1	2	4.53
Appleton, Peter W., Washington	R	40	5	10	.333	55	103	393	104	62	52	14	48	50	4	2	4.54
Benton, Alton, Detroit	R	37	6	8	.429	43	150	620	182	94	78	14	58	67	1	5	4.56
Allen, John T., Cleveland	R	28	9	7	.563	26	175	685	199	99	89	19	56	79	3	5	4.58
Krakauskas, Joseph V., Washington	L	39	11	17	.393	47	217	834	230	125	111	17	114	110	1	5	4.60
Kelley, Harry L., Washington	R	15	4	3	.571	24	54	220	69	32	28	4	14	20	3	3	4.67
Wilson, John F., Boston	R	36	11	11	.500	29	177	705	198	109	92	16	75	80	1	4	4.68
Carrasquel, Alejandro, Washington	R	40	5	9	.357	53	159	620	165	89	83	13	68	41	1	2	4.70
Broaca, John J., Cleveland	R	42	8	6	.667	15	46	184	53	30	24	4	28	13	0	1	4.70
Nelson, Lynn B., Philadelphia	R	35	10	13	.435	42	198	797	233	117	105	13	64	75	3	0	4.77
Caster, George J., Philadelphia	R	28	9	9	.500	29	136	521	144	82	74	14	45	59	3	1	4.90
Hudlin, G. Willis, Cleveland	R	27	9	10	.474	34	143	577	175	85	78	23	42	28	1	3	4.91
Rich, Woodrow E., Boston	R	21	4	3	.571	24	77	295	78	46	42	9	35	24	5	0	4.91
Rowe, Lynwood T., Detroit	R	28	10	12	.455	40	164	660	192	113	91	11	61	51	2	2	4.99
Hutchinson, Fred, Detroit	R	13	3	6	.333	55	85	331	95	56	49	9	51	22	0	1	5.19
Dietrich, William J., Chicago	R	25	7	8	.467	39	128	492	134	81	74	10	56	43	2	5	5.20
Dean, Alfred L., Philadelphia	L	54	5	8	.385	49	117	457	132	93	68	19	80	39	0	2	5.23
Thomas, Luther B., 2 Phil.-4 Wash.-27 Det.	R	33	7	1	.875	2	60	232	64	40	35	7	23	14	0	4	5.25
Lawson, Roxie, 2 Det.-36 St. L.	R	38	4	6	.333	55	102	432	138	100	95	19	80	47	0	2	5.32
Trotter, Wm. F., St. Louis	R	41	6	13	.316	59	157	644	205	120	93	11	54	61	5	0	5.33
Haynes, Joseph W., Washington	R	27	8	12	.400	44	173	674	186	118	103	15	78	64	1	6	5.36
Auker, Elden L., Boston	R	31	9	10	.474	34	151	622	183	108	90	13	61	43	1	0	5.36
Beckman, William A., Philadelphia	R	27	7	11	.389	48	155	635	198	104	93	15	41	20	1	0	5.40
Harris, Robert A., 5 Det.-28 St. Louis	R	33	4	13	.235	64	144	572	180	96	88	16	79	57	0	10	5.50
Masterson, Walter, Washington	R	24	2	2	.500	29	58	225	66	44	36	12	48	12	2	2	5.59
Kennedy, L. Vernon, 4 Detroit-33 St. Louis	R	37	9	20	.310	60	213	854	254	145	137	21	124	64	2	3	5.79
Kramer, John H., St. Louis	R	40	9	16	.360	52	212	845	269	150	137	23	127	68	3	9	5.82
Dobson, Joseph G., Cleveland	R	35	2	3	.400	44	78	300	87	56	51	11	51	27	1	3	5.88
Ross, Lee R., Philadelphia	R	29	6	14	.300	61	174	715	216	143	116	23	95	43	0	5	6.00
Pippen, Henry H., 25 Philadelphia-3 Detroit	R	28	4	12	.250	63	133	572	187	110	90	16	46	38	1	4	6.09
Parmelee, LeRoy E., Philadelphia	R	14	1	6	.143	65	45	179	42	41	32	3	35	13	3	4	6.40
Mills, Howard R., St. Louis	L	34	4	11	.267	62	144	557	147	114	105	17	113	103	8	4	6.56
Marcum, John A., 12 St. Louis- 19 Chicago	R	31	5	8	.385	49	138	583	191	109	101	16	29	46	1	2	6.59
Potter, Nelson T., Philadelphia	R	32	8	12	.400	44	196	804	258	163	144	25	68	60	5	12	6.61
Whitehead, John H., 7 Chicago-26 St. Louis	R	33	1	6	.143	65	98	421	148	79	72	15	22	18	2	2	6.61
Joyce, Robert E., Philadelphia	R	30	3	5	.375	51	108	463	156	91	80	16	37	26	1	3	6.67
Bagby, James C., Jr., Boston	R	21	5	5	.500	29	80	343	119	66	63	7	36	35	2	2	7.09
Gill, George L., 3 Detroit-27 St. Louis	R	30	1	13	.071	68	104	443	153	97	83	12	37	25	3	1	7.18
Wade, Jacob F., 20 Boston-4 St. Louis	L	24	1	6	.143	65	64	263	94	59	53	8	56	30	0	3	7.45

Ties—Hadley, Hildebrand, Rowe, Dean, Thomas (Detroit), Lawson (St. Louis), Trotter, Auker, Harris (St. Louis), Kramer, Pippen (Philadelphia), Whitehead (St. Louis), 1 each.

Balks—Allen, Haynes, Potter, 2 each; Feller, Trout, Rigney, Heving, Donald, Smith (Philadelphia), Milnar, Eisenstat (Cleveland), Knott, Lee Krakauskas, Carrasquel, Caster, Dobson, Mills, Trotter, 1 each.

Vols' Band to Stay Home

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 19 (AP)—University President James D. Hoskins threw the downtown quarterbacks for a loss yesterday when he ruled against taking the entire Tennessee football squad and the band to the Rose Bowl game New Year's Day.

He said his decision, in support of the Athletic Council's previous action, was made after careful consideration of the problems contingent to transporting 48 football players and 85 bandsmen on the 5,000-mile expedition against Southern California.

Details

"We have looked forward to this Rose Bowl event for years," said Dr. Hoskins. "There are many technical details involved in the program and the whole matter has had the most earnest attention of all of us not only for the past few days but for a long period of time, and I sincerely hope that the City of Knoxville will trust our best judgment and will co-operate with us in having this occasion reflect credit not only on the university but upon the State of Tennessee."

He said there was plenty of precedent for the council's action in Rose Bowl trips made by Alabama, Duke, Georgia Tech, and Tulane Universities and that officials of these schools were consulted on their experiences before a decision was made.

Dashed Hopes

The statement dashed the hopes of a group of ardent Tennessee fans who had thought the Volunteers should meet the Southern California Trojans in full force with the band playing.

But it undoubtedly pleased Major Bob Neyland, who led Tennessee through an undefeated, untied, and unscored-on season. All along the ex-Army officer and stern disciplinarian had favored a streamlined, manageable squad of 35 players.

Leave Tomorrow

His biggest remaining concern was whether his ace tailback, George Cafego, would be ready to go against the Trojans with an injured knee.

Cafego was due to receive a test today and Wednesday when the first teams scrimmage against reserves using Trojan formations. Neyland said, however, that Cafego might not be used in scrimmage until tomorrow, the day before the Vols begin their westward trip.

Collins Phils' Scout

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19 (AP)—John (Jocko) Collins, Philadelphia, has been signed to the Philadelphia Nationals' baseball scouting staff, John Ogden, head of the club's farm system, said yesterday.

Collins will scout Philadelphia sandlot talent. He played with Lynn, Mass., in the old Eastern League in 1929 and later coached at Philadelphia and Wilmington, Del., high schools.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	9	3	3	44	24	21
Boston	8	4	3	39	27	19
Rangers	5	3	7	32	22	17
Canadiens	7	5	3	40	33	16
Chicago	6	7	1	28	44	13
Detroit	4	9	3	27	45	11
Americans	4	13	1	33	48	9

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Collapse of Pittsburgh Pirates in closing stages of 1938 pennant race voted biggest disappointment of year in annual Associated Press poll.

Three Years Ago

Allison (Pooley) Hubert, former Alabama star, named head football coach at Virginia Military Institute.

Five Years Ago

Sam Byrd, Yankee outfielder, sold to Cincinnati Reds for reported $20,000.

Pirates in 32 Games

PITTSBURGH, Pa., (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates of the National Professional Baseball League, have announced a 32-game spring training schedule for 1940, opening March 14 at San Bernadino, Calif., against the American League Philadelphia Athletics.

The Pirates will play in 23 cities in nine states and the long training trip will be given an international touch by a dip into Mexico for a game with the Athletics March 31 at Hermosillo, Sonora. The Pirates will meet the Athletics 13 times, the American League White Sox 10 times and the National League Chicago Cubs three times.

Tourist Bowl Game

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—The Coloradio Tourist Bowl Association said here St. Mary's University (Texas) and San Jose State (Calif.) College would play in a Tourist Bowl football game here New Year's Day.

Longest Hitter in Golf Is Snead, Says Sarazen

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 19 (AP)—Some of the boys were sitting in the club house after the $10,000 Miami open, talking golf.

"Sam Snead," said Gene Sarazen casually, "is the greatest driver, for consistent long distance, golf has ever had." Snead had just won the Miami tournament with a 72-hole 271, nine strokes under par.

"That's a strong statement," shot back Craig Wood. "Jimmy Thomson will not only outdrive Snead with an occasional poke, but he'll do it consistently."

Hubbub

In two minutes the place was in a hubbub as everyone clamored for the floor.

Tommy Armour, the Silver Scot who has seen 'em all for almost three decades, managed to make himself heard.

"The longest hitter of all time," he asserted, "is not Snead, nor Thomson, but a lad who used to be my assistant, Clarence Gamber. Once, out on the coast, Olin Dutra was leading a driving contest with a 260-yard hit. Gam borrowed a 12-ounce club and hammered the ball 320 yards. You remember him, don't you, Cyril?"

Remembered Gam

"Well do I remember him," he declared. "He and I won the international four-ball here years ago. Gam's trouble was that he never knew where the ball was going. But when he caught hold of one—whoosh!"

Henry Picard drifted by.

"I'll take Jesse Guilford, the old national amateur champion. I know how that fellow could it—I used to caddie for him."

Monument

Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. Tournament Bureau Manager, came to Picard's support.

"They erected a monument at the spot where Guilford's ball stopped rolling after a great drive on a hole at the Ekwanok course in Manchester, Vt.," he said. "I think it was 347 yards."

"Guilford," said Armour, "was just a long driving amateur."

Sarazen got back in.

Cut Dogleg

"Snead's tee shot on No. 18 in this tournament," he averred, "was less than 50 yards off the green—and it's a 385-yard hole."

"Thomson," said Wood, "slapped one 20 yards over the green on the 12th—a 380-yard par four."

"Hey!" someone yelped. "Thomson cut across the dogleg—it's only about 275 yards as the crow flies."

And there the argument ended—for the time being.

Sugar Bowl Opponents Are Evenly Matched on Paper

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 19 (AP)—Anybody who has an idea who is going to win the Sugar Bowl football game had better voice it, because the figures will not help him decide anything—except that it will be a great ball game.

If two teams were ever evenly matched on paper, after a full season, Tulane and the Texas Aggies are those teams.

Offensively, Tulane shows a somewhat substantial edge in ground gained and first downs. This is offset by the Aggies' superior defensive record in these departments—a defense which is rated the best in the country against both running and passing plays.

Tulane's great power attack has been more effective than the Aggies', but the latters' passing about balances this. The Aggies have a wide margin in ground gained by passing, but only a slight edge in averages of completions and gains. They have thrown more passes, which might account for the discrepancies in both running and passing figures on the teams.

There is nothing to choose in the averages of leading ball carriers.

Tulane has a definite advantage in punting, with Stanley Nyhan's 44-yard average the second best in the land. For those who like to look at figures, here they are:

General Figures

	Tulane	Opp.	A'gies	Opp.
First downs	134	70	118	54
Yards gained rushing	2343	448	1504	412
Yards gained passing	215	759	948	348
Total yards gained	2558	1204	2452	760
Passes attempted	47	160	166	174
Passes completed	17	64	70	48
Percentage completed	.36	.40	.42	.27

Leading Ball Carriers

Tulane—	Runs	Net yds.	Avg.
Banker	114	435	3.8
Kellogg	111	473	4.2
Hays	81	392	4.8
Gloden	79	244	3.0
Cassibry	71	215	3.0
Aggies—			
Kimbrough	142	475	3.3
Moser	83	350	4.2
Conatser	62	241	4.3
Jeffrey	21	68	3.2

Passers

Aggies— Tulane—	Tried	Completed	Yards
Kellogg	21	5	76
Marmillion	9	6	71
Pugh	84	43	468
Price	47	20	360

Miss Peppe Pro

CHICAGO (AP)—Audrey Peppe of New York, nationally known figure skating star and runner-up for the United States championships in 1938 and 1939, has joined the ranks of professionals.

In severing relations with the Amateur Figure Skating Association, the curly-haired ice star said she will begin her professional career as a member of an All-Star European ice show which will open at the Indianapolis Coliseum Dec. 26.

Miss Peppe, credited with creating some of the mose difficult stunts in figure skating routines, has been competing since she was 10 year old. During the last 12 years she was the leading femirinc skater of the New York Figure Skating Club.

Miss Peppe, five feet tall and weighing 102 pounds, will be featured in the show with the world's professional champion, Pamela Prior of England.

McGill 40, Plattsburgh 32

MONTREAL (CP) — McGill University's senior basketball team defeated Plattsburgh State Teachers' College, 40-32, in an exhibition game here recently.

Trojans Gambol on Field

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 19 (AP)—Except for one group, everyone standing around the football practice field at the University of Southern California yesterday seemed very grave and solemn about the coming Rose Bowl encounter.

The unconvinced faction was composed of members of the Trojan grid squad, and the way they shouted and laughed, you would never guess what responsibilities their elders were carrying on their shoulders.

Great Fun

Why, it even looked like these young men were having great fun preparing for this game the biggest game of the year, the Rose Bowl game. The sight was enough to send the Downtown Quarterbacks' Association into executive session right on the spot.

Coach Howard Jones didn't even appear to be overly concerned with his rollicking Trojans or the prospect that soon they'd be colliding with one of the great teams of the nation, Tennessee. It was most unusual, because Howard Jones is one of the best open field moaners in the business.

The most plausible explanation for this lighthearted conduct was that this was the first day of practice after a week's layoff, and it will take a few days for the Trojans to get down to cases and realize the gigantic importance of their Jan. 1 assignment.

Midfield Conference

There wasn't much to the afternoon's drill. Jones and his coaching assistants pored over a scout's report on the Vols before calling the squad together, and there was a midfield conference with the players.

As for concentrating on Tennessee's three backs, George Cafego, Johnny Butler, and Bob Foxx, who have averaged six yards or better every time they packed the ball, or mulling over guards like Suffridge and Molinski, or a few other assorted things—well, that will come later on.

Eton Mud Is Fun

Wide World

Lady Halifax, wife of Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, shown with her son, the Hon. R. F. Wood, after he participated in the famous Wall Game at Eton on St. Andrew's Day in England recently

Rangers And Leafs Lead Score List

MONTREAL, Dec. 19 (AP)—One more clear explanation of why the Toronto Maple Leafs and New York Rangers consistently are among the National Hockey League leaders is found in this week's official scoring records.

Not only are three members of Toronto's crack forward line—Gordie Drillon, Syl Apps and Bob Davidson—among the first five scorers, but the Leafs have claims on several others of the leading point collectors. And the Rangers aren't far behind them in this respect.

Drillon Speeds Up

Drillon, who scored three goals and one assist in the week which ended with Sunday's games, is league leader with 18 points. Apps has 16; Toe Blake of Montreal, last year's scoring champion, 15; Murray Armstrong of the New York Americans, 13, and Davidson and Charlie Sands of Montreal, 12 each.

Drillon leads in goal getting with 12, four more than Blake and Herb Cain of Boston. Apps and Davidson, with nine assists apiece, are tied for first place.

"Farm" Product

Armstrong played for the "farm" teams of both the Leafs and Rangers before he was sold to the Americans last fall, Sands once wore a Toronto uniform. Cecil Dillon of Detroit, a Ranger until this season, is one of eight players tied with 10 points apiece. Others are Bryan Hextall of the Rangers and Chuck Conacher of the Americans, former star winger at Toronto. Still in the top flight with nine points each are the three members of the Rangers' No. 1 line, Neil and Mac Colville and Alex Shibicky.

One oddity of this week's records is that neither Drillon nor Apps has been pelanized this season while Blake is the penalty leader. He has spent 28 minutes, two more than Art Coulter of the Rangers, in the penalty coop.

Records of the leading scorers:

	Goals	Assts.	Pts.
Drillon, Toronto	12	6	18
Apps, Toronto	7	9	16
Blake, Montreal	8	7	15
Armstrong, Americans	7	6	13
Davidson, Toronto	3	9	12
Sands, Montreal	4	8	12
Getliffe, Montreal	6	4	10
Dillon, Detroit	3	7	10
Cain, Boston	4	6	10
Anderson, Americans	4	6	10
Mantha, Montreal	4	6	10
Hextall, Rangers	5	5	10
Wiseman, Americans	3	7	10
C. Conacher, Americans	2	8	10
M. Colville, Rangers	3	6	9
N. Colville, Rangers	5	4	9
Shibicky, Rangers	5	4	9
Howe, Detroit	3	6	9
Schmidt, Boston	5	4	9
R. Conacher, Boston	6	3	9
A. Jackson, Boston	2	7	9
March, Chicago	4	5	9
Dahlstrom, Chicago	3	6	9
Drouin, Montreal	3	6	9
Barry, Montreal	2	7	9

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 18

Kansas 63, Southern Methodist 31.
Missouri 40, Denver 36.
Michigan State 22, Creighton 30.
Michigan 62, Connecticut 45.
Oklahoma 49, Arkansas 36.
Tex. Christian 38, No. Tex. Teachers 28.
Drake 47, New Mexico 39.
Rice 56, Louisiana State 39.
Carnegie Tech 45, Loyola (Chicago) 36.
Oregon 46, Temple 36.
Butler 35, Iowa 32.
Indiana 51, Pittsburgh 35.
Illinois 41, Princeton 25.
California at Los Angeles 46, San Jose State 33.
Southern California 44, DePaul (Chicago 42 (overtime).
Texas Tech 38, Centenary 28.
Baylor 41, Southeastern Oklahoma 34.
Emporia (Kan.) Tchrs. 49, Washburn 39.
Wichita 36, Colorado College 32.
Tulsa 31, Springfield (Mo.) Teachers 28.
Warrenburg (Mo.) Tchrs. 39, Pittsburg (Kas.) Teachers 32.
Iowa Teachers 30, Kirksville (Mo.) Teachers 28.
Utah 53, Oregon State 37.
Oklahoma A. and M. 33, Lasalle 18.
Washington State 38, Wayne 35.
Southwestern Oklahoma 34, Cameron Aggies 31.
Dubuque 38, Penn (Iowa) 20.
Billings Polytechnic 43, South Dakota Mines 38.
Los Angeles City College 39, Friends (Kas.) 27.
Brown 66, Northeastern 58.
Northeastern Oklahoma 38, Oklahoma Military Academy 16.
East Central (Okla.) 37, Texas Aggies 31.
Southern Illinois Teachers 38, Western Teachers (Bowling Green, Ky.) 32.
St. John's (Minn.) 48, North Dakota State 46.
Beloit (Wis.) 48, North Central (Naperville, Ill.) 32.
West Chester (Pa.) 56, Albright 42.
Penn A. C. (Phila.) 50, Lehigh 32.
St. Francis (Bklyn.) 47, Davis Elkins 42.
Long Island U. 57, Wittenberg 50.
New York 68, Montclair (N. J.) Teachers 23.
St. John's (Bklyn.) 42, Springfld Col. 38.
Mount Union 58, Bethany (W. Va.) 32.
Franklin (Ind.) 30, Earlham 28.
Colgate 64, Lafayette 34.
Kent State (Ohio) 41, Baldwin-Wallace 28.
John Carroll (Cleveland) 43, Niagara 38.
Dayton U. 56, Rhode Island 51.

Phillies Shift Two

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Phillies announced today they had sent Robert E. Bond, a first baseman, and Gordon Troy, an outfielder, to Chattanooga of the Southern Association in

Smythe Complains Against Boston Road Games—B. U. and Crimson Sixes at Arena

Maple Leafs Fans Dislike Defensive Play of Bruins

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto Maple Leafs and J. Conn Smythe, general manager, or should we say J. Conn Smythe and Toronto Maple Leafs are in town. The visiting Leafs are holders of first place in the National Hockey League standing and the local Bruins are second, only two points below. Victory for the home forces at the Garden will create a tie for the lead.

There is no doubt among the hockey fans all over the circuit that the Maple Leafs not only have a good hockey team year after year, but they also provide color for home fans and fans on the road. Colonel Smythe hit town yesterday loud in complaint against the Bruins for playing defensive hockey in the recent 1-1 overtime tie in Toronto.

Same Complaint By Adams

That same complaint was made against the Bruins by Jack Adams, manager of Detroit, last week. Both Adams and Smythe admit the Bruins have been handicapped somewhat by injuries, but neither believes the locals need to adopt strict defensive measures and spoil the game for Detroit and Toronto fans. All that, however, is a matter of words for both Detroit and Toronto are privileged to play the same sort of game here.

Hockey is run according to the number of people to pile through the turnstiles and when the type of hockey played by the Bruins, or any other club, is distasteful to the paying fan, the club owners will know about it and soon alter things. In the meantime the hue and cry of Smythe only tends to liven the proceedings at the Boston Garden tonight.

At University Club

Toronto arrived yesterday afternoon and quartered at the University Club. The team is overmanned at present, in that the Leafs carry a larger roster than any of the other league clubs. Having no farm team, Toronto is keeping the spare men on the roster and using all players at different intervals.

The Bruin advance guard of Ross, Schmidt, Clapper, Bauer and Dumart arrived from Chicago by plane last night and the remaining members of the team arrived this morning by train. Pat McCreavy and Red Hamill have joined the team since the Bruins played here last Tuesday. Roy Conacher was left in Toronto and Mel Hill is here treating an injury.

♪ ♪ ♪

Toronto has recalled Walter Stanowski from Providence for tonight, although it was not definitely stated that he would play . . . Of the other new men on the Leaf roster, Hank Goldup is the only one who has not been seen here. . . . Pep Kelly, veteran wing compared with some of the many Leafs, probably has earned the right to play tonight by his three-goal "hat trick" against Amerks in New York Sunday night.

♪ ♪ ♪

Stanowski will get into the game if Red Horner does not respond to treatment for an ankle injury . . Jack Crawford will be available to bolster the Bruins, but it is not certain whether he will go at top speed or not. . . . It is quite possible that the team will not need much help tonight.

♪ ♪ ♪

The schedule makers decided to pit Rangers against Canadiens tonight along with the game here in Boston, and all four happen to be leaders and are involved in important games. . . . The Leafs are in first place with 21 points, Boston is second with 19, Rangers third with 17 and Canadiens fourth with 16. . . . Competition between the Bruins and Leafs this season has been even, Leafs winning at Toronto 5-0, Boston at Boston 6-2 and the recent one-all tie at Toronto. . . . Canadiens beat Rangers 2-1, then tied with them 1 to 1, and the recent meeting saw the Rangers triumph 4 to 2.

Dartmouth Defending Titles In Two Major Winter Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 19—Defending champion in two of the three major winter sports on its athletic program and with a new coach in the third, Dartmouth faces a multitude of doubts as to its ability to repeat in basketball and hockey in which it won league titles a year ago, but feels that its swimming team, at least, will be greatly improved.

In basketball the Big Green lost four key men from the 1939 championship team—Bob Macleod, Joe Cottone, Joe Batchelder and Roger Dudis. The sextet will miss eight men, including its high scorers, Dave Walsh and Bud Foster, and its outstanding goalie, Wes Goding, from what Ed Jeremiah, coach, calls the greatest hockey unit ever to graduate from Dartmouth. The swimmers also lost several key men, including Julian Armstrong, best freestyler on the squad, Irving Stein and Bob Cushman.

Broberg Back

For all three teams, however, there are compensations. The basketeers for example, still have famed Gus Broberg, on his record the greatest scorer ever produced in the 37-year-old Eastern Intercollegiate League. They also have canny Ossie Cowles as coach and Cowles has won two championships and placed second in another in the three years he has been at Hanover.

The hockey team will have Dan Sullivan and Jeremiah calls him the outstanding college hockey player in the East, if not the country. And the swimmers, in their first year under Karl Michael, who came from Yale to succeed Sidney Hazelton, will have better balance and the aid of the best freshman squad in many years.

Other Veterans

The quintet, of course, will have a good supporting cast for Broberg. Among its veterans will be Vincent Else, currently handicapped by a knee injury but still capable of providing an interesting 40 minutes for the opposition; Jim Sullivan, a 6-foot 3-inch center, and Capt. Bob White, 6.2, a guard. These three and Broberg have been used on the starting team thus far, and the fifth place has been divided by two sophomores, Bill Parmer, 6.1, and Charles Pearson, 6.2, also center on the football team.

The Green will be as big as usual and this year perhaps a little faster, but it will not have the experience and perhaps the basketball "savvy" that characterized the two previous teams, according to Cowles.

Need Goalie

Jeremiah's big problem right now is to find a goalie to replace Goding, named on the all-league team for two years. He has not been able to get much of a line on his candidates because lack of ice has hampered Dartmouth's practice. But he will have Sullivan returning; Mal Cross, a veteran defenseman who has been shifted to forward, and Fred Maloon and Pete Keir, a junior, also counted on. Bob Campbell and Ed Hughes, both juniors, currently form the defense duo. Dartmouth, in its two years under Jeremiah, has won the Quadrangular League title twice, each time by winning all six of its games.

Coming up to the varsity from the freshman swimming team of 1939 will be several competitors who may make Dartmouth a little stronger this year. Rollo Wilhelmy and Jack Storrs, in the middle distances; Jim O'Mara, holder of the college's freshman backstroke record; George Liskow and Bill Stegner in the sprints; and Bob Carney in the dive, looking exceptionally promising. Holdovers from last year's team include Capt. Paul Dyer, diver, who took third place in the league's individual championships; Art Ostrander and Scotty Treeman in the middle distances; Bill Harriman, Don Cobb, and Es Crowley in the sprints; and Dick Potter and Fran L'Engle in the breaststroke.

Bradman Hits 341

ADELAIDE (CP)—South Australia defeated New South Wales by seven wickets Dec. 18 in a cricket match in which Don Bradman hit 341 runs without losing his wicket. The famous Australian captain made 251 not out in the winning team's opening score of 430 and followed with 90 not out in a second-innings total of 156 for three wickets. New South Wales compiled totals of 336 and 248.

Coach and Backer-Up

By a Staff Photographer

Capt. Bill Coleman of the Harvard hockey team likes the position of backer-up so well that he fills it in two sports. All fall he backed up the line for the Crimson football team, and now he stands at defense to back up the forwards for the hockey team. He is pictured here with Coach Clark Hodder, as both awaited the whistle for the game at the Arena tonight with Boston University.

Eastern All-Stars Leave for Annual Football Classic

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 19 (AP)—The eastern all-stars, with only a few "big name" players on hand, held their first practice yesterday for the New Year's Day charity game against the western all-stars in San Francisco.

All members of the 22-man squad were present to greet Head Coach Andy Kerr of Colgate and his assistants, Bernie Bierman of Minnesota, and Fred Swan of Temple, for the beginning of drills.

The squad entrained last night for the cross-country jaunt and is scheduled to arrive in San Francisco Thursday. Short drills are planned at Grand Island, Neb., and Ogden, Utah.

This annual game is the 14th renewal of the series. In the past the West has won eight, the East five and one game ended in a tie. Kerr has been directing the eastern squad the past 13 years.

The West won a year ago, 13 to 0, mainly on the brilliant passing of Billy Patterson, ex-Baylor star. The squad follows:

Ends—Bob Daly, Northwestern; Bill Kerr, Notre Dame; Willard Perdue, Duke; Francis Stulgaitis, Columbia.
Tackles—Win Pedersen, Minnesota; Walt Merrill, Alabama; Ed Coon, North Carolina State; Ed Kolman, Temple.
Guards—Mel Brewer, Illinois; Jim Turner, Holy Cross; Ed McGee, Temple.
Centers—John Haman, Northwestern; Steve Andrako, Ohio State.
Backs—Benny Kish, Pittsburgh; Steve Sitko, Notre Dame; Lou Brock, Purdue; Dick Cassiano, Pittsburgh; John McLaughry, Brown; Ed Boell, New York University; Ronnie Cahill, Holy Cross; George Stirnweiss, North Carolina; George McAfee, Duke.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

National League

Toronto at Boston.
Montreal Canadiens at New York Rangers.

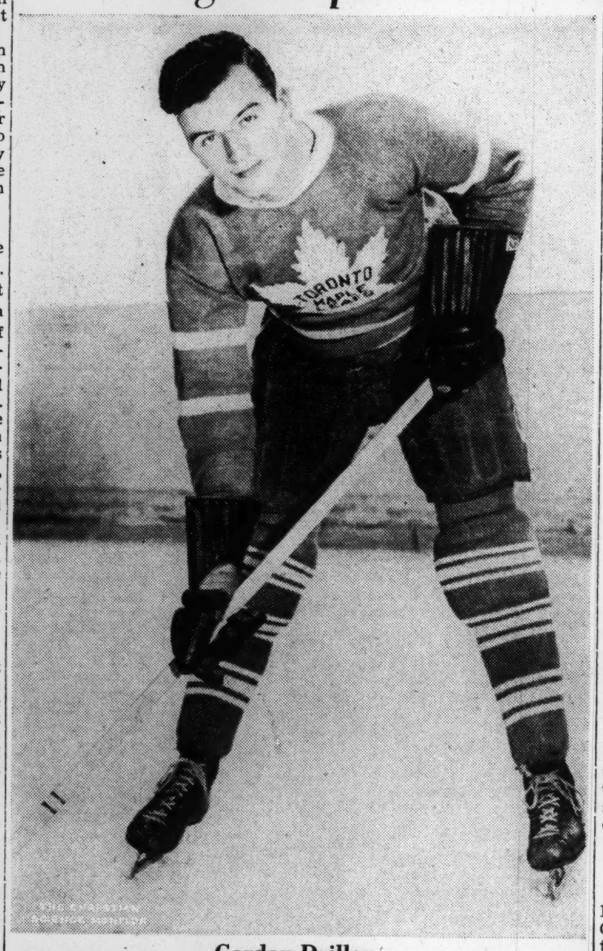
International-American League

Springfield at Indianapolis.

American Association

Minneapolis at St. Paul.
Omaha at Wichita.
(No games scheduled last night)

League Top Scorer



Gordon Drillon

Stylist right wing of the Toronto Maple Leafs who play the Boston Bruins at the Garden tonight. He is leading the National Hockey League with his team mate and center, Syl Apps, second in the individual race.

Sports Around the Hub

From Sturdy Mountaineer Stock

Everything considered, Bob "Lefty" Grove is quite a fellow. Twice since his arrival on the Red Sox roster his famous pitching arm has balked, and twice Lefty has confounded the experts by walking back to the mound. Last season, in coming back, he carried the American hurling crown with him. According to official statistics, the Grove name was at the head of the list. For the seventh time in 14 years his earned run average was under 3.00. As enduring as the mountains surrounding his Maryland retreat, Lefty still reigns as the backbone of the Boston mound staff.

Grove has pitched a total of 285 complete games during his 15 campaigns with the Philadelphia Athletics and Red Sox, and has taken exactly 286 decisions. To use an ancient golf term, this must be par for the course. What Lefty starts, he generally finishes, and without help from the bull pen.

The 1939 averages also reveal that neither Grove nor Ted Lyons, the Chicago White Sox veteran, threw a wild pitch past the opposition. They were the only regulars high on the list who exhibited such amazing control—the secret of their success in recent years.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the rush which comes before the Christmas holidays, local colleges will be busy tonight. B. U. meets Harvard in a hockey game at the Arena, Vermont has a basketball date with Tufts, Lafayette wrestles against Tufts and Boston College holds its Cotton Bowl football rally at the Hotel Statler. Incidentally, the Lafayette wrestling team is coached by Cliff Gallagher, who formerly coached the Harvard varsity matmen and freshman football team. The visitors pinned Tech to the mat yesterday and also have a victory over Columbia varsity.

♪ ♪ ♪

Toronto's colorful Maple Leafs, opponents of the Bruins tonight at the Garden, have three skaters among the first five National Hockey League scorers. Drillon was first early today with 18 points and Apps was a close second with 16. Davidson, sporting 12, was tied for fifth with Charlie Sands of Montreal.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joe Cronin left for Washington yesterday, where he will spend Christmas with his family, but before leaving he announced that Red Sox pitchers and catchers will be due at Sarasota on March 1. The entire squad will be housed in the Sarasota Terrace Hotel by the Morning of March 4, giving infielders and outfielders less than a week to get in shape for the first exhibition date with Cincinnati at Tampa March 10.

♪ ♪ ♪

The annual Park Department sports banquet is booked for this evening at the Boston City Club. Bob Quinn, Edide Collins and Bump Hadley of the baseball clan will be among the speakers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Now that Northeastern's trackmen are on a co-operative work plan and cannot practice during the day, Coach Jerry Tatton has turned floodlights on the outdoor track, enabling them to practice in the early evening.

♪ ♪ ♪

Shouting the name of Johnny Vander Meer as one of the "busts" of 1939 may serve to fill a vacant column on the sports page, but such doubtful honors should not be accepted as a part of reporting. After all, Vander Meer is a fine boy and is not particularly pleased with his disappointing year with the Cincinnati Reds, why not let him forget it and start 1940 from scratch?

E. R.

Even Game

STELLA, Neb. (AP)—The Stella and Brownsville high school reserve basketball teams battled to a 4-to-4 tie in a regulation game, played one extra period that found the score knotted at 6-6, then played two more extra periods without a score.

They decided to settle matters by having the players of both teams take one shot each from the foul line. But after each team sank three tosses everybody decided to call it "quits."

Scottish Hopes

GLASGOW (CP)—The Scottish Football Association hopes to start Cup Soccer despite the war situation. It was announced that, subject to the government's permission being obtained, the Association will start Cup competition in February with 38 league clubs participating.

Terriers Favored Over Harvard Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What Coach Wayland Vaughan has unhesitatingly called a better all-around Boston University hockey team than ever is scheduled to renew its rivalry at the Arena tonight with a Harvard team that promised nothing at the beginning of the year, but which managed to deliver its first game in victorious form to Coach Clark Hodder.

For the seniors on the two teams, the series of the past two years stands even. In 1937 Harvard defeated B. U. 5-4 in overtime. Last year the Scarlet and White upset a highly favored Crimson sextet to win its first game from Harvard 6-3. And despite the fact that the Terriers will be favored tonight, the game gives promise of being one of the choicer morsels of collegiate hockey here this season.

Leads League

In addition to being favored over Harvard tonight, Boston University is also favored to retain its New England Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League title for the third-straight year, and this despite the shadow of an increasingly powerful Boston College squad. The Terriers are leading the league by virtue of their victory early this month over M. I. T., while the other teams have yet to see league action.

The Terriers will present tonight their first line, which many believe to be the equal of any college trio this season. Pete Brown patrols left wing, with Co-Captains Ed Richardson and Joe Conaty at center and right wing, respectively. Just how effective this line is may be seen from the fact that it has had a hand in seven or the eleven goals B. U. has scored in three games to date.

Defense

On defense when the game opens will be John "Red" Elliott of Newton, a two-year veteran, and Howard Blasenak of Norwood, a sophomore. Elliott gives promise of being one of the outstanding college defensemen this winter. Spare defensemen will be Bill Shoemaker and Ed Farrell.

Against this array, Coach Clark Hodder will probably follow his custom of starting his second-string line, with Stacy Hulse, Dave Eaton, and Pren Willetts in the usual order, Capt. Bill Coleman and Sherm Gray at defense, and Author Vin Freedley in goal. In reserve will be his first line of Warren Winslow at center, and Bob Perkins and Henry Ervin on the wings, and Greely Summers and George Dreher as spare defensemen.

Sullivan in Goal

The Terriers have two spare lines, with Bob Lind at left wing and Bob Lange at center working with little Johnny Chambers of Needham on the first, and Dave Dillhurst, Bud Hines, and Dick Fitzgerald on the other. Sophomore Henry Sullivan, a member of the championship Rindge Tech sextet of 1938, will be in goal.

♪ ♪ ♪

The game will furnish an interesting commentary on Big Three hockey for the season. The Terriers have already played to a 2-2 overtime tie with Princeton, and have lost to Yale by the narrow margin of 5-4.

♪ ♪ ♪

For the first time in several seasons, Harvard is presenting a team on which there are no outstanding players. Last year, for instance, there was Austie Harding, and two years ago Traf Hicks. Yet the fact that they are star-less may be in their favor. They may work harder to overcome the handicap, and as a result achieve more co-operative teamwork.

♪ ♪ ♪

If you would like to figure a game on comparative scores, observe the following: Harvard tied the Junior Olympics 5-5 in a practice game; Yale tied the Juniors 5-5 in a regulation affair; Yale defeated Boston University 5-4; ergo, Harvard should defeat B. U. 5-4.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard's freshman hockey team was due to open its season this afternoon against Belmont Hill School at the Boston Skating Club rink in Brighton. Goalie for the freshmen is "Goodie" Harding, Austie's younger brother.

♪ ♪ ♪

Following the game tonight, Harvard will have a week's layoff before it goes to Lake Placid to meet Princeton in their annual post-Christmas series. Princeton won last year, two games to one.

Night Sports Outstanding Development in Trends-Poll

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—The increase in the size of electric lighting bills in sport, notably for major league baseball, was noted today by the sports editors of the country as the outstanding athletic trend in 1939.

Twenty-seven of the 81 sports editors participating in the Associated Press' ninth annual poll on just which way the sports wind blew strongest during the year voted the landslide toward night sports in particular and night baseball in the majors in general as the No. 1 trend.

This was regarded far above any other development in sports, although there was considerable balloting for a "repeat" of last year's top trend—the mushroom growth of interest in professional football, which has just wound up the most successful year it has enjoyed at the box office since the National League was formed in 1921. A total of 18 editors named this the outstanding development, and one other split his ballot.

Nothing else was regarded in the same league with these two. Several editors noted a "balancing of power" in collegiate football—a leveling off in which no geographical section was dominant—but only three ballots had this at the top of the list. Two others led off with the "big stick" Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis began to wield during and before the major league meetings in an attempt to straighten out the complicated farm-system problem.

Altogether, the sports editors noted about 50 separate and distinct trends or developments during the year, with 23 of them in football alone. In addition to the growth of pro ball and the leveling off in the collegiate game, there were such others as an increase in the use of the forward pass and a definite decline in the lateral; a trend toward interest in a few outstanding "big time" games, rather than support of the so-called "home-town" battle; and a de-emphasis and lessening of subsidization in college football, particularly by "the Big Ten policeman," as one sports editor described the Western Conference.

Football Veteran

NORFOLK, Va. (AP) — Buck Miles, grizzled tackle on the Norfolk Club of the Dixie Pro League, completed 23 consecutive seasons of football Dec. 17.

A big kid with skillet-like hands, Buck launched his career with the Berkely School team the year the Philadelphia Phillies won the National League baseball pennant, then played for Maury High here and at Virginia Tech before entering the pro ranks.

"I just love to play football, that's all," he explained.

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WFE-1

News of the Theater, Films, Radio and Art in Boston and New York

D. Sargent Bell

The Philadelphia Orchestra With Eugene Ormandy on the Podium
The orchestra will give a concert at Symphony Hall in Boston on Saturday evening, Jan. 13.

Helen Hayes and an Interview Prevented by Various Things

By John D. Beaufort

New York

This is the story of an interview that might have been with Helen Hayes, an interview that became an endurance contest, an interview forgone in the cause of Finnish freedom.

Miss Hayes is currently at the Martin Beck Theater in a comedy called, "Ladies and Gentlemen." Soon she will leave the Martin Beck for the outlands. But of that, more later.

My first appointment with Miss Hayes was for Wednesday, the day the rains came last week. Under the Martin Beck marquee, the downpour was drowned out by the chatter of departing matinee fans. Taxies scuffled at the curb. The ladies—and a few gentlemen—had been enjoying themselves. ". . . Just as charming as ever . . . she was marvelous . . . she looks younger than ever . . . she must be glad to get out of that Victoria make-up. . . ."

"She," at this point, was in her dressing room preparing to relax between shows and (I thought) to be interviewed.

⁂

Harry Essex, company manager, disappeared with several notes to Miss Hayes. Returning, he drew me aside.

"Now these people won't be more than a few minutes," he confided. "If you'll just wait, you can have Miss Hayes all to yourself for half an hour. Why don't you come out on to the stage and look around? Then you'll be ready to dash in when she's free."

The darkened stage was en deshabille. I examined the composition grass and rocks of the mountain scene, and the frontless auto trailer, and the tracks on which the sections of the sets are rolled, and the jury room walls, hanging high up in the loft.

Meanwhile a procession of visitors was passing. Miss Hayes saw them all.

Finally it was my turn, but there are times when you do not press an appointment. This was one of them. At the suggestion of a postponement, Miss Hayes beamed. Would Saturday after the matinee be all right? Then we could have a nice long chat. And no interruptions!

⁂

Saturday arrived at the Martin Beck, and so did I—at 4:55.

So did a couple of photographers.

"They won't be long," reassured Mr. Essex. "Why don't you go in and talk to her while they're shooting?"

So we all trooped into the small, pink-ish dressing room with its plaid-like drapes. Soon the deputation was joined by two more photographers and one or two publicity men.

Miss Hayes had just been appointed by Mayor Fiorello La Guardia to head the actors' branch of a drive to raise funds for Finland. Thus the photographers. She already had begun making plans. She was going to write a letter to the lead players of all New York dramatic attractions asking that members of their companies contribute. The same letter would go to Equity, the Lambs, the Players and other clubs, and road companies. When she has received all the funds, Miss Hayes thinks it would be a good idea to transfer them into one check and have George M. Cohan—"he'd be a good one, don't you feel?"—present it to the Mayor.

"I think I'll take an ad in Variety," she said as an afterthought, "in order to catch all those who may be home for the holidays or out of town. After all, speed is the essential thing."

⁂

Meanwhile, she was being posed in a variety of ways, telephoning, reading a newspaper, pointing to a newspaper with a pencil, holding a poster for the drive, and taking a check from an envelope.

Miss Hayes confessed that the flash bulbs "make me start everytime they go off." But she continued to pose without complaint.

"After all, this is in a very great cause," she said. "I think it will probably be the greatest fund campaign we've ever had in this country and we should all do everything we can."

There was one photographer named Mike, who took about twice as many pictures as any one else.

"Say," remarked Miss Hayes after about the tenth, "I haven't had this many pictures taken since I left Hollywood. What are you going to do, hold a one-man exhibition?"

Mike said "No," and pretty soon had me holding an extension flash light for what he called a "little special effect."

And then it was time to go.

Well, anyway, I hope the actors' division of the Finnish fund drive turns out to be hugely successful.

I hope that between Jan. 15 and March 25 Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago will welcome the diminutive and charming lady with the enthusiasm she deserves.

And, some day, I hope to have an interview with Helen Hayes.

Manchester Exhibitions

By Dorothy Adlow

Four exhibitions occupy the wall space of as many galleries at the Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, N. H. They will be on view through the month.

There are, first of all, oils, water colors, prints, and pastels by Edmund Blampied. Born on a farm on the British Channel island of Jersey, Blampied was greatly influenced by the atmosphere and activity of the island. He has portrayed the farm life there, and has favored, as the Manchester exhibition reveals, the subject of farm horses.

A common attitude seems to link all his pictures, whatever the medium. The artist recreates a mood, or communicates the peculiar character and savor of a situation. Sometimes he is interested in the poetry of movement, in grace, rhythm, flexibility; and then he may be impressed by the arduousness and tension which are manifest when heavy forms move about in space. Mr. Blampied's pictures are personal and searching; they give substance to thought, sympathy and wit. He is no studio artist, but a good fellow among comrades, quick to perceive amusing human frailties. There is no bitterness in his satire, no rancor, but rather a smiling acceptance of everyday things.

He does not copy the great forbear, Rembrandt, but he is inspired by him, in both social outlook and techincal expression. Whether he works with the velvety line of drypoint, with the transparent water color, or heavy oil, he visualizes in terms of soft tonalities, melting lights, filmy shadows. Much of his imagery emerges from and disappears into a vaporous cloud. Most decisive in statement is of course the etching, the lines of which are in their nature clearly wrought. The drawings and paintings, however, encourage the vague sfumato effects. In Mr. Blampied there is the mixture of the painterly and the linear, the scenic and the decorative, the pictorial artist and the poet.

⁂

Water colors by Chauncey Ryder show a temperament in contrast. Here is an artist who enjoys portraying great vistas in which mountains loom high in the distance, while there are in the foreground contrasting lowlands marked by picturesque edifices. Mr. Ryder perceives the landscape as a grand design, and not as so much topography; and he builds up that design with judicious arrangement of line and color patterns. He paints the highlands of Scotland, views of France and scenes closer home. While these views have a certain quality of grandeur they do not show such strong emotional quality as is manifest "The Old Road." There Mr. Ryder relates his feeling of freedom while standing on an elevation experiencing a great sense of abandon before the wind and sun.

A third water colorist is David McCord, better known to us as a poet. The pictures represent a hobby and insofar arouse our curiosity and at moments, our admiration. Mr. McCord has set down notes of pictures—que views, a "Wood Interior," "Storm in the Adirondacks," rocky ledges along the seacoast. The water color flows freely from his brush and it shapes up in rugged or tenuous forms as the subject demands. He makes up for technical shortcomings with spontaneity, an unmistakable feature of his pictures. His colors are sometimes clear and unmodulated. On the other hand he shows a surprising ability to conjure atmosphere in the darkness and dense vegetation of "Down the Black River." There are professionals who would be glad to affix their name to this picture. We repeat here an oft-mentioned truth, that the line between the amateur and professional is a very vague one.

⁂

There are, finally, woodcuts by Leo J. Meissner. Next to lithography, the woodcut seems to hold the interest of contemporary graphic artists. It does require a special type of skill, and a desire on the part of the artist to be painstaking. Such freedom and boldness and license as are manifest in the work of all the other exhibitors are impossible on the wood block. Mr. Meissner and his fellow draughtsmen must look back to another epoch, particularly the Golden Age of the woodcut in Germany, for the proper technical guidance.

Here in Manchester are many prints, depicting "American Farm," "Stony Brook," "Veil of Night." The details are brought within the scope of black-and-white and depicted in neat, stylized fashion. The artist must make the best of limitations within black-and-white, and he does what he can to achieve variations of gray through textural variations. Very handsome is a portrait "Dad," which is wrought with fine-spun lines reminiscent of German masters.

Ross Gallery

Drypoints and etchings by John H. Clifford are on view at the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue. Mr. Clifford is a resident of New Bedford and he has exhibited with the American Society of Etchers.

He divides his energies between floral portraits and landscapes. In the former he works with delicacy, aiming to show the individual character of the blossom, branch of bouquet. Outstanding specimens are cyclamen, phlox, iris, rhododendron. The drypoint line lends its soft, velvety quality to the characterizations. The landscapes are portrayed in deep, diagonal perspectives. The artist works precisely and achieves often a good design while establishing an authentic feeling of atmosphere. Mr. Clifford shows how increasingly expert the American graphic artist is becoming as he translates the American scene into the spare idioms of black and white.

On Broadway Stages

New York

After the previously announced try-out engagements in Princeton and Baltimore, "The Male Animal," by Elliott Nugent and James Thurber, will open at he Cort Theater, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 9. Herman Shumlin, producer, is now rehearsing Mr. Nugent, Leon Ames, Gene Tierney, and the rest of the cast. Aline Bernstein has designed the settings.

⁂

Mention of the Cort Theater recalls that "Farm of Three Echoes," the new Ethel Barrymore play, will move from that house on Jan. 8 to the Golden Theater, Forty-fifth Street.

⁂

George Abbott has booked the St. James Theater for his fourth production, Ayn Rand's "The Unconquered," which stars Eugenie Leontovich. "The Unconquered" will play a week's engagement in Baltimore, beginning Christmas night, before its Broadway opening, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 3. Arthur Pierson and Horace Cooper are recent cast additions.

⁂

Robert Alton will be taking on his third musical show assignment of the current season when he goes to work on Dwight Deere Wilman's new musical now being constructed by Gladys Hurlbut, Richard Rodgers, and Lorenz Hart. Mr. Alton has directed the dancers for "Too Many Girls" and "Du Barry Was a Lady," both hits.

⁂

"The Woman Brown," by Dorothy Cumming, played it eleventh and last performance at the Biltmore Theater, Saturday evening.

⁂

"Alternate Current," a new play by Syd Porcelain, will be presented on Friday evening at Daly's Theater by a co-operative, non-Equity cast. The players include the author, Helen Francis, Pat Parker, James Raleigh, Joseph Mantel, Elizabeth Hubbel, and Barbara Harkins. Paul Stewart is the director.

⁂

Standees at "Life With Father" get their coats checked free. The management hands out a card containing the following information to each purchaser of standing room: "So that you may be more comfortable while standing, the management asks that you check your hat and coat. No gratuities will be accepted." These checks are a different color from those given to seated patrons.

⁂

The George Abbott office is installing a radio in the lounge of the Adelphi Theater so that patrons may listen to Milton Berle's radio program on Saturday evenings from 8:30 to 9, before seeing Mr. Berle in "See My Lawyer," which does not begin until 9:15 on those nights . . . Rehearsals for Elmer Rice's "Two on an Island" began last Saturday . . . Jo Mielziner has designed the sets for "Christmas Eve," the Gustav Eckstein play which Guthrie McClintic will bring to Henry Miller's Theater on Dec. 27 . . . Robert H. Gordon will direct "Altgeld in Illinois" for Labor Stage and it may be done this season.

Microphone Tells the World's Hobbies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's added interest now in Dave Elman's "Hobby Lobby" program, with many listeners producing Christmas gifts through their hobbies, and others planning hobby-promoting presents. A great many dials are turned to Columbia stations at 5 p. m., E. S. T., in this holiday season in the hope that some "different" gift ideas will issue from the loudspeakers.

Last Sunday, of course, the bugle-playing seals introduced by Mark Huling of Kingston, N. Y., while admired by most listeners, did not offer much help in the gift-selection line. Band leader Eddy Duchin's description of his porcelain and jade collection, though, may have solved some problems.

⁂

Scanning the almost overwhelming output of American radio studios between Jan. 1, 1938, and July 1, 1939, Max Wylie has picked out 32 separate programs—each outstanding in its particular field—for publication in his book "Best Broadcasts of 1938-39," which went on sale yesterday. Mr. Wylie, who is Director of Script and Continuity for the Columbia Broadcasting System, and author of "Radio Writing," says:

"There is much coming from America's transmitters that deserves more attention than its brief moment of air time. I have sought to preserve in print form what I consider the best, and in so doing, to compile a book which demonstrates broadcasting in all its colors."

This step toward permanence for their best work in this most ephemeral of dramatic fields, is

Behind the Microphone

bringing encouragement to many script writers.

⁂

The Columbia System's Director of Education, Sterling Fisher, is negotiating with several major universities, he says, with a view to adoption of educational radiocasts as accredited supplementary college work.

Under his plan, students listening and those co-operating in the production of such programs as "Of Men and Books," "Americans At Work," "People's Platform," and "Bull Session," would be credited for college activities. What CBS hopes to achieve in this field of college utilization of programs, is comparable to the results already attained in the secondary school field through the "American School of the Air," according to Mr. Fisher. These programs, after ten years of careful development, are now used in more than 200,000 classrooms throughout the country and contribute to the education of approximately 7,000,000 pupils.

⁂

With regard to the "American School of the Air," Mr. Fisher said that CBS is keeping in constant touch with schools in all sections of the country to note their use of the programs.

"We note particularly what students and teachers like or dislike in the broadcasts and how they can be made to serve schools better," he said. "The most important agency for these tests is the Evaluation of School Broadcasts of Ohio State University. Their reports assist Leon Levine, assistant director of education for Columbia, who is in charge of the programs on the air, to make weekly adjustments of the broadcasts."

Another means of keeping in touch with school work, Mr. Fisher pointed out, is through the National Education Association. The N. E. A. asks teacher training groups to observe responses of boys and girls to these programs.

Mr. Fisher revealed that in many important areas the development of local radiocasting for schools was supplementing and in many cases actually increasing use of the "American School of the Air."

News of the Screen

Immediately upon completing his work in "My Son, My Son!" Henry Hull will return to the legitimate stage as co-producer and star of "By Any Other Name," by Warren Munsell, Jr. The production will open on the West Coast and, following a cross-country tour, is scheduled for Broadway.

⁂

Anatole Litvak has been assigned to direct "City for Conquest," starring James Cagney . . . Samuel Goldwyn announces the appointment of Edwin C. Stein, newspaperman, as his eastern publicity representative . . . Humphrey Bogart, Dodie Smith, Corey Ford, Dore Schary, Stanley Rauh, Alfred Neuman, Victor Fleming, Jeffrey Lynn, Lenore Coffee, Lynn Root, Frank Fenton, Raoul Walsh, and Tyrone Power are among the actors, directors, writers, and composers whose contracts have been renewed by their studios.

⁂

The Samuel Goldwyn studio has announced an agreement for the production of several pictures by James Roosevelt's independent unit. Mr. Roosevelt will continue, however, in his original capacity for Mr. Goldwyn.

⁂

Alice Faye is going to impersonate Lillian Russell, the stage star, in "Lillian Russell." Henry Fonda will play the male lead in the picture which will probably be done in Technicolor. Mr. Fonda's role will be that of Alexander Moore, who became Miss Russell's fourth husband.

⁂

Errol Flynn is to be starred in "Out of Gas," the novel by Charles Nordoff and James Norman Hall. It will follow "The Sea Hawk," which is scheduled to go into production as soon as Mr. Flynn has finished making "Virginia City."

⁂

John Garfield will replace James Stewart in the male lead of "Married, Pretty, and Poor," and a substitute must also be found for Jane Bryan, who was to have done the feminine lead. . . . Elsa Maxwell has been signed by Warner Brothers for a series of shorts for which she will write the scripts. M-G-M will do a short based on "Everybody's Pixillated," which appeared in Life magazine and later in book form as "Everybody's Pixillated, a Book of Doodles."

All Walt Disney Program

At the Fine Arts Theater a program of Walt Disney films will be shown beginning Wednesday and continuing through Sunday. The bill will include "Lonesome Ghosts," "Boat Builders," "Polar Trappers," "Mickey's Trailer," "Good Scouts," "Fox Hunt," "Brave Little Tailor," "Ferdinand the Bull," Mother Goose Goes Hollywood," and "The Practical Pig." Newsreels will round out the program.

Revue for Boston

A Boston tryout about Jan. 15 is scheduled for "Two for the Show," according to the New York Times. The revue has been mentioned before as a probable Boston booking. Rehearsals started yesterday under the direction of John Murray Anderson.

A Lobby for Your Hobby

Plenty of Holiday Gift Ideas in Dave Elman's Which He Is Showing Here

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

SHUBERT—2 WEEKS ONLY BEGINNING Dec. 25 | SEAT SALE THURSDAY
The Theatre's Greatest Performance in Years!
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS
—in—
"MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS"
By DOROTHY and DuBOSE HEYWARD
EVES.: Orch., $2.20, $2.75; Balc., $1.00, $1.65, $2.00; 2nd Balc., 55c.
Mat. Sat., Orch., $1.65, $2.20; Balc., $1.10, $1.65; 2nd Balc., 55c.
WED. MAT., Orch., $1.65; Balc., $1.10; 2nd Balc., 55c.

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—BIG HITS—2
LORETTA YOUNG • DAVID NIVEN
'Eternally Yours'
Plus 'BLONDIE BRINGS UP BABY'

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ KIR. 4580
Mickey Rooney—Judy Garland
"BABES IN ARMS"
Victor McLaglen—Sigrid Gurie
"RIO"
Wed.—Charles Dickens'
"A CHRISTMAS CAROL"
Loretta Young in "Kentucky"

NEW YORK CITY

LAST 4 WEEKS! GILBERT MILLER presents HELEN HAYES & PHILIP MERIVALE in LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever." —WATTS, Herald Trib
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.
Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45. Circle 6-6363
Extra Holiday Matinees Dec. 25 and Jan. 1

"A Perfect Comedy. Sooner or later every one will have to see 'Life With Father'!" —ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

NEW YORK CITY

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor." — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45. CI. 6-9156
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Christmas Day, 2:45

"HILARIOUS FUN" — WALTER WINCHELL
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 Street, W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:40
Seats for Next 10 Weeks Now on Sale

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times.
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evs. 8:30
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

"A Spring Song of melody and good humor —witty entertainment — a thing of beauty." —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor.
MAX GORDON Presents
VERY WARM FOR MAY
A New Musical Comedy by
Jerome Kern & Oscar Hammerstein 2nd
ALVIN THEATRE, 52 St. W. of Broadway. CO 5-4114
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:40

SONJA HENIE RAY MILLAND ROBT. CUMMINGS
"EVERYTHING HAPPENS AT NIGHT"
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY THEA. 7TH AV. 50TH ST.

Commerce and Finance

Way Is Being Smoothed for U. S.-Argentine Trade Treaty

Business and Industry

Finds Aviation Outlook Good For Long Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The aviation industry is in a period of long-term growth which promises to continue for some time to come, although the current extraordinary increase in aircraft production is a direct result of the European war, according to the New York Trust Company in a study of aviation in the winter issue of The Index.

"Present efforts of the industry to obtain funds to cover expansion costs out of the proceeds of current sales are soundly conceived," The Index continues. "The severity of the readjustment at the end of the war will be moderated by the restraint and caution with which additions to plant and equipment are now being made.

Growth Expected

"There is sound reason for the belief, therefore, that notwithstanding the immediate effects of a cessation of war orders, the longer term future of the industry holds promise in view of the technological advances, development of quantity production methods, and broadening markets for its products which may be confidently expected."

"During the 15 months preceding the invasion of Poland, British and French orders for American aircraft amounted to 1,490 planes, valued at about $100,000,000, of which 725 are reported to have been delivered prior to the embargo," says The Index. All the remainder have been completed and a large proportion delivered.

"It is estimated that further orders for about 7,800 planes have been placed or are now being negotiated. These are in addition to about 4,000 planes on the schedules for the American Army and Navy which, of course, enjoy priority.

War Planes Give Profit

"Sales of military aircraft abroad are considered more profitable and more speculative than domestic orders," The Index states. "It appears beyond question that for a considerable period, many American factories are in a position to sell to combatants all the planes which they can produce above our requirements. Nearly all manufacturers are enlarging or supplementing their facilities and are making an effort to have foreign customers defray the cost of such expansion in one way or another.

"The greatest role of technology in the future would appear to be in the discovery or application of more suitable materials or methods (aside from factory organization), together with refinements of design permitting faster or less costly fabrication and assembly."

N. Y. Savings Group Opposes Expansion Of Federal Housing

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations has expressed opposition to any expansion of the Federal public housing program on the ground it had proved unsound.

In a resolution, the league recommended that further Government housing projects be initiated "only after submission to the voters in the communities, who must shoulder the tax burden resulting from tax exemptions and other subsidies and privileges created for public housing projects."

Representative Albert Gore (D) of Tennessee, a member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, declared the proposed $800,000,000 housing bill defeated at the last session of Congress would actually cost the nation $2,700,000,000, if passed at the coming congressional session.

"Our experiment in public housing has not provided the solution to the housing program," Mr. Gore said. "If private enterprise is given the same tax exemptions, the same loan interest rates and the same co-operation of city, state, and federal governments, private enterprise will build low-cost houses paying for them and renting them to the same low income groups that the Government is doing, in a more scientific manner."

To Aid Trade Drive Among the Americas

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department has become a strong supporter of the Inter-American Commercial Subcommittee's efforts to improve trade among the nations of the Americas

Dudley Wood, Special Assistant to Secretary Harry Hopkins, told a subcommittee session the department would co-operate in the drive to seek new markets and new products to help the American nations withstand the economic shocks of Europe's war.

Mr. Wood also discussed plans to increase tourist travel between the United States and Latin America, an important source of dollar exchange to many of the republics.

Trinidad's Sugar Crop Estimated Below 1938

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, (CP Cable) — Trinidad's sugar crop for 1939 will be 30,000 tons less than that for last year, it was reported at a meeting of the Port of Spain Agricultural Society. The 1938 crop was 133,627 tons, of which 120,257 tons went to the export market.

Despite this reported drop in production, Governor Sir Hubert W. Young placed the island's sugar quota for export at 138,000 tons. This covers the period from Sept. 30, 1939 to Aug. 31, 1940.

Argentina, England, France Co-ordinate Economic Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Although this country's decision to continue exchange preferences in favor of Britain and France has complicated negotiations here for a United States trade treaty, the Allies view Argentina's action as a practical proof of sympathy for their war to end Hitlerism.

Preferential buying from Great Britain and France—these two Allies were linked together by Argentina because of their co-ordinated economics—will assist in shortening the war, London said, because Germany is now excluded from both buying and selling in this most important of all South American markets.

The importance attached to this market by the British can be gauged by the arrival of a financial expert from the Bank of England to co-operate with Argentine authorities in the solution of war-time trade and finance problems, especially those connected with supplies to the United Kingdom and to the expeditionary force in France.

U. S. Buys More

The preference edict may also be related to the trade returns for October, the second month of the war. These revealed that the United States had passed Great Britain in supplying Argentina. American sales were 18.200,000 and the British 12,600,000 pesos.

A peso is 23 cents U. S. at present. The relative monthly buying position was: U. S. A. 23,500,000 and Great Britain 42,600,000 pesos. For the 10 months of the year American sales were 166,900,000 and purchases 136,500,000. Great Britain, for the same period, sold to the value of 212,700,000 and bought 438,600,000 pesos.

The British-owned Argentine railways, representing a billion dollar investment, hope to improve their position with war-stimulated business. Few have paid dividends during the past eight years, but traffic is now improving and expenses are being kept down.

The increased movement of crops, thanks to the good harvests and wartime orders, have improved operating prospects, though there has also been a sharp rise in raw material costs. The whole position hinges on exchange remittance concessions, which it is believed Argentina will make. One peso per pound saved on exchange means an annual $3,000,000 to the four big railways.

British war-time export policy has been specially designed to maintain, even to increase shipments of coal, iron and steel and textiles to South America, where Argentina ranks as the first market. An effort will be made to take over Germany's share. Germany placed about 4,000,000 pesos' worth of articles in Argentina during October. Its supplies have been coming through Italy to a large extent but these are expected to dwindle to nil with enforcement of British reprisals for indiscriminate mine-laying.

Treaty Negotiations

Plenary inauguration of U. S.-Argentine trade pact negotiations in this city was marked by the promise of Foreign Minister Jose M. Cantilo that Argentina would do everything within its power to bring these to a successful and mutually-beneficial conclusion. Reciprocity and mutual understanding were required, he said, and he was confident that the treaty would be an accomplished fact within a short time.

U. S. Ambassador Norman Armour also spoke for an early agreement. He anticipated differences of opinion but hoped that these would be solved as speedily as possible. Mutual understanding and a firm intention to produce a trade treaty, he thought, would turn aspirations into realities.

The mutual understanding really amounts to this: The United States recognizes the necessity of maintaining exchange control in Argentine for monetary defense while this country recognizes the temporary impossibility of removing the American marketing restrictions on its chilled and frozen beef.

Treaty negotiations will proceed on the basis of this open acknowledgment. In past years there have been sharp verbal exchanges on these two issues.

Trade Increases

Export and import returns issued since formal negotiations began have encouraged American and Argentine businessmen. This country has complained of the paucity of northern buying. Well, this year, up to Oct. 31, there had been an increase of 50,000,000 pesos over last year's corresponding figure.

An Argentine analysis of American purchases from Argentina shows that 30 per cent is accounted for by linseed. Nearly 20 per cent is made up of hides and furs and almost as much by wool. Canned meat—an export line which Argentina hopes to increase through the treaty—accounts for 7 per cent and quebracho 6 per cent.

The United States expects to take over a large share of the German sales to Argentina. It has already received an order for State Railway equipment which would probably have gone to Germany in ordinary conditions. On the other hand, both Italy and Great Britain are also referring to their prospects of import orders at the expense of Germany. The relative safety of sea routes and freight costs will largely determine the extent to which this temporary business is shared.

Finnish Paper Exports Offer Canada Keen Competition in 8 Months of '39

MONTREAL (CP)—Newsprint circles here estimated that Finland's pulp and paper industry, threatened by the invading Soviet army, had a capacity newsprint production of 582,417 short tons for the first eight months of this year, much of which was exported to the United States market.

Quoting figures from the Finnish Paper Manufacturers Association, officials placed the exports to the United States at 145,408 short tons while 61,739 short tons went to the United Kingdom—establishing Finland a serious competitor to the Canadian newsprint industry.

The Finnish newsprint industry has expanded rapidly, more than tripling its capacity from the 200,000-odd short tons of production reported in 1929.

Finnish production in 1938 was 493,504 short tons, of which 91,958 went to the United States and 66,746 to the United Kingdom in the first eight months of that year.

The peak export year was in 1937 when Finland exported 161,050 short tons to the United States and 102,051 to the United Kingdom.

Estimated Finnish pulp wood production in 1937—latest figures available—was 2,380,000 short tons. More than 820,000 tons were exported to Great Britain, with the United States taking 292,000. The remainder was exported to Europe and South America and used for home consumption.

Officials said the Finnish newsprint and pulp mills are located around Kotka and Viborg, in the valley between Kotka and Ouvola and at Tammerfors in western Finland.

Melville Shoe Corp., McElwain Co. Merge

NEW YORK (AP)—Melville Shoe Corp. stockholders at a special meeting approved the plan of reorganization whereby Melville Shoe and J. F. McElwain Co. will be consolidated. The McElwain Co. will continue to manufacture shoes at its plants at Nashua, Manchester, and Newport, N. H., and the Melville Co. will continue distribution and retail sales of the McElwain product.

Melville will issue 100,000 shares of new $5 preferred, $100 par, stock and 1,000,000 shares of new $1 par common. Under the classification provided by the plan the currently outstanding 99,992 shares of 6 per cent $5 par Melville preferred will be changed into 11-200ths share of the new preferred. Each share of the presently outstanding Melville no-par common will be changed into two shares of new common and 1-10 share of new preferred.

Retail Advertising Mounts 4.1 P. C. Over Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—During the week ended December 9 retail newspaper advertising in 79 major cities climbed to 27,963,276 lines, 4.1 per cent ahead of the 26,851,608 lines in the comparable week of 1938, says Advertising Age, national advertising newspaper.

For the entire year to date, retail newspaper volume in these cities has totaled 918,692,969 lines, an increase of 1.6 per cent over the 904,362,612 lines carried during the same period of 1938.

These figures are significant, Advertising Age asserts, because of the close relationship which exists between the volume of newspaper advertising placed by retailers and the general trend of retail business.

Inter-American Bank Questionnaire Sent

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Inter-American Economic Committee has sent to 20 Western Hemisphere nations a questionnaire to determine their views in connection with the proposed establishment of an inter-American bank.

The questionnaire, cabled to the foreign ministers of the Latin-American countries included these questions:

Do foreign banks meet seasonal needs for financing?

Is a long-term loan of gold or other foreign exchange assets needed for the exclusive purpose of currency stabilization?

What specific dislocations or economic losses had been experienced because of the European war?

What, if any, forms of exchange control are in use?

Do the various countries believe that creation of an inter-American bank would help to eliminate or modify exchange control or prevent its establishment where none now exists?

Mass. Co-operative Banks' Assets Up $5,000,000

By the Associated Press

An increase of nearly $5,000,000 in the assets of co-operative banks in Massachusetts for the 12-month period ended in October, has been reported by William P. Husband, Jr., State Bank Commissioner.

Total assets were listed as $392,630,330, compared with $387,812,995 a year ago.

Morgan Firm Partner Tilts With TNEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Chicago broker who began his career at 13—when "I didn't have a dime"—applauded verbally as Monopoly Committee counsel, attempted to show that J. P. Morgan and Company dominated $832,000,000 of Telephone financing through an agreement made by three men 19 years ago.

Harold Leonard Stuart, President of Halsey, Stuart and Company, told the committee, "I have learned more in the last week than I ever dreamed of about frozen accounts and securities business in the east."

Hint of Rivalry

Asked by Chairman Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, what was the outstanding fact he learned in a week of attending the committee's hearings on investment banking, Mr. Stuart replied:

"It amuses me very much that the boys all divide up something they don't own."

Everyone laughed.

A hint of rivalry between Western and Eastern bankers appeared in Mr. Stuart's statement that "if we ever got any business in Chicago that New York didn't try to take away from us, I don't know when it was." He said he was told in 1934-35 that he would have to see Morgan, Stanley and Company to get any of the telephone business.

George Whitney, a Morgan partner, denied implications of committee counsel Peter R. Nehemkis, Jr., that the American Telephone & Telegraph Company's financing account was "frozen" for 10 years by an agreement among J. P. Morgan, his partner, Henry P. Davison, and Robert Winsor of Kidder, Peabody and Company of Boston which was made in Mr. Morgan's library, May 5, 1920.

Unchanged for 10 Years

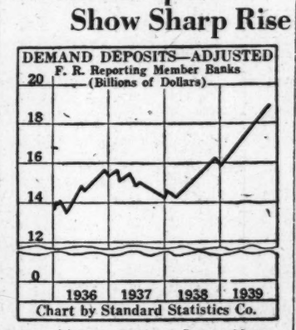
Mr. Whitney acknowledged that the distribution of business among nine banking firms remained unchanged for 10 years, 70 per cent going to New York firms and 30 to New England houses. He denied, however, that the arrangement was "unalterable" or that Mr. Morgan dominated the business. He said that the Telephone company selected the underwriting group, choosing "a group of experts."

His testimony was seconded by Albert M. Gordon, a partner of the Kidder, Peabody firm organized in 1931, who declared that he knew nothing of such an agreement and added, "It seems to me that the Telephone account is no more frozen, for the best interest of the business, than it should be." In forming an underwriting group, he said, "you try to get the best team possible."

Leonard A. Keyes, general manager of J. P. Morgan and Company, asserted that there was no Telephone underwriting contract in the firm's records and assured the committee that "if there had been any record, we would have kept it."

Mr. Whitney contended that the percentages of distribution to various firms fixed in 1920 were maintained through the years merely because satisfactory service was rendered and that no one had "vested rights in this thing."

Demand Deposits Show Sharp Rise



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Demand deposits of Federal Reserve reporting member banks have been rising now for almost two years, and, since the first part of 1939 have been registering successive new peaks each month.

Merchants' Group To Study Low Level Of Security Trading

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A committee, appointed by the Board of Directors of The Merchants' Association of New York, will begin immediate study of the problems presented by the continued low level of operations in the New York securities market, with its consequent failure to provide the capital for a business revival, and by the depressed conditions of real estate of the financial district, John Lowry, association president, announced.

"Today, due in part to the general low level of business, in part to new Federal laws and in part to the administrative control now exercised over the operations of the security markets by the Federal Government, operations are at such a low level as to be unprofitable, and this situation shows no indication of real improvement," Mr. Lowry said.

News Notes—Central America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Mexican Chemicals—Mexico, which is one of the leading chemical importers of the Western Hemisphere and which in recent years has been obtaining about 50 per cent of its requirements from nations now at war, is becoming increasingly concerned over its future supplies of such products. The United States was the largest single source of Mexico's chemical imports in 1938, supplying products valued at $5,500,000. Germany was second with $4,400,000. At least for some time to come Mexico is expected to look to manufacturers in the United States to supply it with chemical products. products.

Mexican Leather—Reflecting an increased effort on the part of United States tanners to improve their trade in Mexico during the current year, official Mexican statistics just released show that in the first four months of 1939 the United States supplied 53 per cent of the upper leather imports while Germany's share of the market was 27 per cent. During 1938 Mexico imported a total of 275,000 of upper leathers valued at about $538,000.

Panama Canal Traffic—Although traffic through the Panama Canal in September and October was substantially lower than in other months of 1939, the number of vessels transiting during the first 10 months of this year was higher than in the comparable 1937 and 1938 periods. Transits by ocean-going vessels during the January-October period of 1939 totaled 4,950 compared with 4,668 and 4,612, respectively, in the like periods of 1937 and 1938. Many European services have been revamped or discontinued.

Panama Railroad—The equipment of the Panama Railroad system is to be completely modernized under a recently announced program. Contracts have been awarded to United States manufacturers, totaling about $665,000, for Diesel engines and steam locomotives which will replace the 30-year-old equipment now in use. The Panama Railroad is a United States Government-owned enterprise which has maintained trans-isthmian railroad and terminal services since the construction days of the Panama Canal. During the fiscal year 1938 the railroad paid a 5 per cent dividend amounting to $350,000 to the United States Treasury.

Chickpeas for Cuba—Cuba has begun for the first time to import American chickpeas. Known in the island as "garbanzos," this product constitutes one of the most popular items in the Cuban diet. During the last calendar year Cuba purchased abroad chickpeas valued at $555,824, the bulk of which came from Mexico. During the past few months, California exporters have sold in Cuba 15,000 bags, 100 pounds each. Results of this initial consignment indicate that California chickpeas can meet the requirements of the Cuban market.

Cuban Textiles—Cuban domestic cotton and rayon weaving and knitting mills are working at near capacity as large orders have been placed by local jobbers and wholesalers since the outbreak of the European war. Operations of some Cuban rayon weaving and knitting mills are said to have been restricted by difficulties in obtaining sufficient supplies of yarns. It is stated, however, that purchases by wholesalers and retailers are serving to build up stocks to a point far above normal requirements as consumer demand has not been greater than usual at this time of year.

Cuban Foreign Trade—Cuban foreign trade has declined sharply during the current year. During the first eight months of 1939 imports were valued at $66,227,066 compared with $73,478,075 and $85,178,878, respectively, in the like periods of the two years immediately preceding. Exports in the 1939 eight-month period decreased to $98,993,236 from $116,231,034 in the first eight months of 1938. Imports from the United States in the first eight months of this year were valued at $47,603,304 against $52,409,975 in the like 1938 period. Cuban exports to the United States in the January-August period of this year dropped to $71,546,892 from $84,267,560 in the first eight months of 1938.

Haitian Coffee—Exports of coffee from Haiti to the United States have sharply increased since the outbreak of the European war. Cumulative shipments of coffee from Haiti in the four months ended in October of the current year amounted to 102,029 bags against 105,961 bags in the like period of 1938. While prevailing difficulties in connection with shipments to Europe accentuated the movement, the prime factor in the augmented October exports to the United States was the improved quality of Haitian coffee.

Mexico Going Own Way on Oil Land Squabble

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Failure of the major United States and British oil companies to appoint an appraiser for their expropriated properties by the deadline of December 12 leaves the entire compensation proceedings in the hands of the Mexican government. The government will, within three days, appoint the two appraisers provided by law and their estimate of the compensation due will be made within 60 days.

Had the companies named their own appraiser he would have conferred on the compensation but the appointment would have meant recognition of the principle of payment for expropriated properties. This principle has not been accepted by the foreign companies who have maintained firmly ever since their properties were taken on March 18, 1938, that the only solution they would accept would be the return of the properties.

The closing of the legal procedure between the Mexican government and the companies for their major properties (there are still affiliated companies affected with cases in Mexican courts) now places the issue in the hands of the State Department. Secretary Cordell Hull has ruled that while the United States government accepts the principle of expropriation it insists upon "prompt, assured and adequate payment" for the properties involved.

Whether the Mexican government could meet any of these requirements if pressed is questionable. "Prompt" payment would require ready funds approximating a minmum of $25,000,000, which are not available. "Assured" eliminates the acceptance of a willingness to pay by the government whose national credit is in default. "Adequate" revives the whole issue of the ownership of subsoil rights which the recent decision of the Supreme Court confirmed as belonging to the nation. The companies claim that leases granted and paid for gave them ownership of the oil involved.

Closes the Door

Negotiations between the State Department and the Mexican government are however preferable to the previous negotiations between the companies and the government said Mexican Ambassador Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera recently in Washington. This preference is apparently based upon the belief that any decision made in conjunction with the United States government would be more far reaching and equitable than a similar agreement with the companies.

Precipitation of the issue through the recent Supreme Court decision upholding the expropriation came as a surprise to all concerned. It is reported to have been made upon direct orders from President Lazaro Cardenas who angrily rejected the advice of his ministers urging that the decision be withheld. One reason advanced for his insistence is that he wanted to close the door to any possible compromise by his successor in office. The new President will be elected in July and take office next December.

Southern Governors Draft a Program For 'Prosperity Balance'

ATLANTA (AP) — Frock-coated Southern Governors drafted an ambitious program of Southern economics for the 1940-'50 decade—then participated in a spectacle portraying the South of the 1860's.

The Southern Governors' Conference will seek to achieve in the next 10 years a program of "prosperity balance" pegged upon balancing farms with factories, crops with livestock and economic gains with human welfare advancement.

Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia was host at the festivities to the other chief executives, Fred Cone of Florida, Prentice Cooper of Tennessee, Burnett Rhett Maybank of South Carolina and Frank Dixon of Alabama.

The economic program will be drafted in detail by a three-man committee and submitted to the Conference at a later meeting.

The committee is composed of President Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina, Editor Clarence Poe of the Progressive Farmer, and Dean Paul Chapman of the Georgia State College of Agriculture.

Gen. Motors Sales Show a Good Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—November sales of General Motors cars and trucks in the United States and Canada, including export shipments, totalled 200,071 compared with 185,852 in November a year ago. Sales in October were 144,350. Sales for the first 11 months of 1939 totalled 1,335,139 compared with 935,338 for the same eleven months of 1938.

Sales to dealers in the United States totalled 180,133 in November compared with 159,573 in November a year ago. Sales in October were 129,821. Sales for the first 11 months of 1939 totalled 1,175,587 compared with 785,158 for the same 11 months of 1938.

Sales to consumers in the United States totalled 162,881 in November compared with 131,387 in November a year ago. Sales in October were 110,471. Sales for the first 11 months of 1939 totalled 1,208,753 compared with 882,882 for the same 11 months of 1938.

Furniture Sales in 1939 Put At $414,000,000, Up 20 P. C.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Cautious optimism is the watchword of the nation's furniture makers as they close their books on a 1939 business in the neighborhood of $414,000,000, approximately 20 per cent better than the $345,000,000 volume of 1938. Even better days are ahead, many in the industry say, but none will go so far as to predict a return to the $660,000,000 level of 1929.

When the European war broke out last September, some manufacturers said they had discounted its effect in advance and that its actual outbreak "released the tension." Others thought they saw a promise of decidedly better business.

Costs Increase

Now that the war is nearly four months old, leaders in the industry aren't so sure. They are agreed that a general stiffening of the furniture price structure is due next month as a result of increased costs of raw materials but whether this will be accompanied by a greater consumer demand is uncertain.

Frank E. Seidman, accountant whose business it is to assemble facts and figures on the industry, has warned manufacturers against drawing a parallel between present conditions and those of 1914-18.

"If housing follows the path it did in the last European war," he said, "the furniture industry has little to get excited about as to immediate prospects."

One straw in the wind may be Mr. Seidman's recent survey which showed that while retailers bought 25 per cent more furniture from manufacturers in October than in the same month of 1938, consumer purchases during this period were only 15 per cent better. Some of this disparity he attributed to "shelf filling" on the part of retailers seeking to fill inventories before a rise in wholesale prices occurs.

Replacement Demand

All sources are agreed that there is a large latent replacement demand for furniture but just when this will be released is uncertain.

Meanwhile the furniture centers of Grand Rapids; Jamestown, N. Y., and Rockford, Ill., are getting ready for better business, although no one will venture a flat prediction as to how much better.

Mr. Seidman summarized the attitude of a large section of the industry when he said that continued improvement depends on whether "we have enough sense to preserve neutrality."

Reserve Board Finds Industrial Activity Just Under '29 Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—A revised Federal Reserve Board estimate placed November industrial production at 124 per cent of the 1923-25 average.

An earlier board statement forecast that the November figure would be 125, equal to the highest month of 1929. Officials said the final estimates often vary a point or two from preliminary figures.

The board said in a monthly business survey: "Following a rapid rise after the outbreak of the European war, industrial activity continued at a high level in November and the first half of December."

This was taken to mean that the December figure would be about the same as November, which compares with 121 in October, 92 at the beginning of the summer and 103 in November, 1938.

The board added that "there was a considerable increase in distribution of commodities to consumers while prices of basic commodities, which had been steady during November, rose somewhat in the first two weeks of December."

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics declared that maintenance of increased industrial activity as the year draws to a close assured continued strength in domestic consumer demand into early 1940.

The European war is not expected to increase exports of farm products during the next few months, the report said, but increased foreign purchases of industrial products may be a strong factor in creating the domestic demand.

Despite "the stimulating effects" of war on world commodity prices, the bureau said no pronounced rise in the general price level was expected in the near future.

Steel Rate Down To 90 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—The nation's steel mills will trim operating schedules this week to 90 per cent of the industry's capacity from 91.2 per cent last week, the American Iron & Steel Institute said.

The decline of 1.2 points was the third successive drop from the peak of the year of 94.4 per cent touched in the last week of November.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15

DO YOU KNOW that schools accept mid-term enrollments?

Many of the private schools accept new students for the second semester, starting after the first of the year. If you wish to place your child in a new school environment, you may find it helpful to consult the school advertisements published in The Christian Science Monitor, Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. Or write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	750,000
Previous day's sales	718,840
1939 volume to date	254,618,211
1938 volume to date	283,929,197

Stock Market Continues In Uneven Trend

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—The stock market shifted its stance at frequent intervals today and seldom went very far in any direction.

A number of specialties were out in front throughout, but leaders generally failed to develop a definite trend. After a slow start dealing picked up a trifle. Transfers were at the rate of about 750,000 shares. Near the final hour fractional gains and losses were widely distributed.

Wheat futures broke sharply in the forenoon on profit taking, but eventually turned around, cancelled declines and posted new tops for the season. Silk contracts ran up the limit permitted in a day's transactions. Cotton dropped and other commodities were mixed.

Apathy in securities was blamed mainly on further year-end tax adjustments.

Bonds Irregular

Small gains were made by most Government bonds and a few foreign dollar obligations reached higher levels in today's market. The majority of domestic corporate loans were mixed and narrow.

Toward the final hour Governments were up as much as 16-32 of a point on light turnover. Among foreign issues gaining 1 to 3 points and in some cases more were Norway 4½s, Rhine Westphalian 6s, Sydney 5½s, and Buenos Aires 4½s. German General Electric dropped more than 31 points on sale of three bonds, the first transaction in the issue in more than two months.

Domestic loans off a little included International Telephone 5s and Sante Fe 4s. Up a shade were Firestone 3½s and Anaconda 4½s.

Wheat Prices Drop Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 19 (AP)—Heavy selling broke out in the wheat pit today, bringing to a halt the price rise which since November 28 had added about 22 cents a bushel to market quotations.

With profit takers predominating, prices tumbled almost 5 cents at the opening, then rallied to equal or exceed yesterday's two-year highs, only to slump again before the close.

Acceptance of profits was the principal motive for the selling although moisture relief in the spring wheat belt and reports that damage to the Argentine crop has been exaggerated helped to encourage liquidation.

Wheat closed 2¾-3¼ lower than yesterday, December $1.08½-⅝, May $1.06-1.06¼; corn unchanged to ½ higher, December 57⅛, May 59⅜-½ and oats unchanged to ¼ lower.

Soy beans tumbled 9-9½ cents from early highs to close 8 cents lower than yesterday, the maximum decline permitted in one session.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market lost balance after a steady opening today. Coppers were about the only group to finish with gains, but public interest elsewhere was at low ebb. Oils lost early advances and the majority of industrials fell below the previous close. A spattering of demand appeared for selected internationals near the finish. British Government bonds closed with little change after morning improvement.

Paris—The Bourse turned lower following an even start today. Brokers attributed the setback to profit-taking prior to the holidays. Rentes closed 45 to 105 centimes lower.

Amsterdam—The Bourse tried a comeback with fair success late today. Early irregularity gave way to a steadier undertone for both domestic and American equities.

Liverpool—Cotton futures lost 6 to 11 points today in the wake of easier Bombay and New York prices. Trade support was the main prop.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Dec. 19

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$3.95¼	$3.94½	$4.8697
Cables	3.95½	3.94⅝	4.8697
France—franc	.0224	.0223‡	*
Belgium—belga	.1661	.1664	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2245	.2245	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5316	.5326	§
Sweden—krona	.2382	.2382	.4537
Norway—krone	.2272	.2272	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	††	††	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1760x	.1760x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0367x	.0367x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073	.0073	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso*‡	.2280	.2280	.7187
Brazil—milreis'‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1800	.1800	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3800	.3800	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3010	.3006	.6180
Java—florin	.5360	.5374	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2475	.2450	*
Shanghai—dol	.0787	.0756	*
Sts Stlments—dol	.4640	.4650	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8800	.8725	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.1860x	.1860x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserves of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Uruguayan Offer Extended

NEW YORK—Cesar Charlone, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Uruguay, and Jose Richling, Uruguayan Minister to the United States, announce a further extension to June 29, 1940, of the exchange offer made by the Republic on Sept. 1, 1937. With acceptances received from approximately 95 per cent of the outstanding dollar bonds to date, this further extension of the offer was determined upon following consultation with the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	Dec18
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	3	51	50⅝	51	Dec15
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	21	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	22	22	22	Dec18
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	14	54	53½	53⅝	— ⅛
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap		⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec16
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	46	6½	6½	6½	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	2	1	1	1	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	3	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ½
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	13	13	13	— ¼
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww		11¾	11½	11½	Dec 8
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Dec15
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(1½g)	4	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
117⅜	63¼	Allen Ind (1g)		9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Dec16
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	6	179	178½	179	
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	3	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	13	13½	13	13¼	— ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	8	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	68¼	68	68	—1¼
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	12	39¾	39½	39⅝	— ⅜
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	9/16—
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	16	16	16	Dec14
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	8	55⅜	55½	55½	+ ¼
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	7	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	16	40¼	39¾	40¼	+ ⅜
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	20	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	— ⅜
8	3½	Am Bosch		6	6	6	
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	6	46	45¼	45¼	— ¾
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	112½	112	112	— ¼
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	3	175¼	175¼	175¼	+1
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	3	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
64	30¼	Am Car pf	2	50	50	50	Dec18
25½	13½	Am Ch & C (1g)	8	23⅜	22¾	22¾	
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	111	111	111	N'v 10
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	6	129	128	129	Dec15
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	6½	6½	6½	Dec18
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6¼	4⅜	Am European	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Dec14
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	20	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	19	19	19	— ¼
30⅝	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	4	24	23¾	23¾	— ¾
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	17	28¼	27½	27½	
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
43½	25⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	2	36	35½	35½	Dec14
59⅞	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	8	58⅛	57½	58	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	7	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	Dec18
25	14½	Am Ice pf	3	23½	23	23½	+ ½
9	3⅞	Am Internat'l	10	6	5¾	6	
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	7	23	22½	22½	
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	4	60	59½	59½	—1
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	7	14¾	14½	14⅝	
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	23⅛	Am Metal (1)	32	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
124½	112	Am Met 6% pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Dec 9
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	27	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
58⅞	32	APL $6 pf(4.80k)	4	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ¼
49	28	AP&L 5 pf (4k)	2	43½	43½	43½	
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	93	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	20	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
80¼	50	Am R M pf (4k)	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ¼
15⅜	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	7	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ¼
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Dec18
63	35½	Am Sm&R (2a)	12	52½	51½	51½	— ⅞
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	141¾	141¾	141¾	
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	69	69	69	Dec14
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	5	33⅜	33½	33⅜	+ ⅛
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	5	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ¼
18¼	9	Am Stove (1¾g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Dec 7
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	6	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+ ¾
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	8	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅝
170¾	148	Am T & T (9)	16	169⅜	168¾	169⅛	+ ⅝
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	5	82¼	81¾	82¼	+ ¼
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	5	84	83½	84	
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	4	148⅜	147¾	148⅜	Dec18
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅜	8¼	Am Water Wks	21	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
97	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	95	95	95	Dec 7
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	2	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	48¼	48	48⅛	+ ⅜
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	6	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	38	38	38	Dec14
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	56	31⅜	31	31	— ¼
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	38	38	38	—3
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	6	21¼	20½	21¼	+ ½
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	5	15	15	15	N'v 18
3⅜	1½	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	Dec18
37	21	Arc-D-M (1.10g)	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	104½	104½	104½	Dec15
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	17	5⅝	5½	5½	
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	5	47¼	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅛
65	50	Amour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	18	37⅝	37	37⅝	+ ⅝
13	7½	Arnold C (¾g)	2	10¼	10	10¼	Dec16
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	Dec15
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	8⅛	7⅞	8	
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Dec18
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	6	72	71	72	+1¼
38	30	Associates I (2a)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Dec16
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	41	24⅛	23½	24	
71	50	AT & SF pf (5)	16	53	52	52	—1
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	6	22¼	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Dec15
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	8	17	17	17	— ⅜
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	7	21	20⅞	21	
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46	45¾	45¾	— ½
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	64½	64½	64½	Dec18
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Dec16
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3⅜	2	Austin Nichols	2	2	2	2	
9⅜	3⅛	Aviation Corp	1	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	17	17¼	16⅞	17	— ⅜
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	31	5¾	5½	5⅝	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7	6¾	6¾	— ½
30½	11½	Ban & Ar(2.37g)	5	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	40	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
26⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	2	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26½	26½	26½	
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	107¼	107	107	Dec 5
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125¼	125¼	125¼	Dec18
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	5	9	9	9	Dec18
73⅜	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	2	54	54	54	Dec 4
33⅜	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	15	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	5	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
56	38⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	56	55⅜	56	+ ¾
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	6	57	56⅜	56⅝	— ⅜
100	60¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	47	83½	82	82	—1
18½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	1-41¼	114	114	Dec15
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ½
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	3	20	19½	19½	— ½
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	10	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	32	32	32	— ¼
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	12	22¼	22	22⅛	— ⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	10	21½	21¼	21¼	Dec18
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	11	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	23	24¼	24	24	— ⅜
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Dec18
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	Dec16
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6	6	6	Dec18
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	13	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	8	21⅜	21	21	— ½
41	31	Briggs&Stra (3)	3	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	— ⅝
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	51¼	51¼	51¼	
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	6	1½	1½	1½	Dec18
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	4	13	12¾	13	— ½
13¾	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	13	13	13	— ½
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	19	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	48¾	48½	48¾	— ¼
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	2	48¼	48⅛	48¼	— ¾
30½	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	7	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	2	36	36	36	Dec14
25¼	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	3	21⅝	21½	21½	
13⅛	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	3	9½	9½	9½	
8	4	Budd Mfg	6	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	5	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
30	15½	Bullard Co (¼g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Dec16
34½	21½	Bulova Wat(2a)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ½
19¾	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	4	18	18	18	— ¼
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	20	11½	11⅛	11¼	— ¼
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	1	4½	4½	4½	
9½	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¾
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	4⅛	4	4	
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	6	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	2	15	14⅞	15	Dec16
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	3	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Dec15
3¼	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1⅝	1½	1½	
10⅜	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	12	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.20g)	6	13½	13	13	— ¾
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	7	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ¼
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	10	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	Dec18
8	2½	Capital Ad A	3	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅜
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
4	2⅜	Car & Gen(.15g)	4	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	4	72	71¼	71¼	—1¼
64½	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	9	56¼	55¾	55¾	—1
29¼	13⅜	Celanese (½a)	30	29¼	28½	29¼	+ ½
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	3	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
30½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	7	24⅜	24	24	
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	7	3	3	3	
12¼	5¾	Cent R& NJ	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
15¾	3½	CentVioleta Sug	3	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Dec13
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	14	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	6	20¼	20	20	Dec18
30	17	Cham P&F(1.10g)	2	26½	25¾	25¾	
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Dec13
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	18	39⅞	39½	39⅝	— ⅜
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	92¼	92	92¼	+ ¼
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	13	4⅛	4	4	
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf		2½	2½	2½	Dec18
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	60	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅜	⅜	Chi & N West pf	3	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	2	2	2	2	Dec16
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	5	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	10	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	9	14⅜	14	14⅜	— ⅛
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Dec15
⅞	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	¼	¼	¼	
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¾	¾	¾	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅞	¾	¾	Dec18
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Dec18
15¼	10	Chick CotO(⅛g)	4	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅜
13⅛	5	Childs Co	18	5⅛	⅝	5	
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (5g)	28	89	88½	89	— ⅛
14⅞	9	Clty I & F (1.20)	6	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
39	20½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	4	38½	38	38¼	— ⅜
60½	34⅜	Climax M (1.20a)	13	40	39⅞	40	
3C	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	6	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	3	117	117	117	—1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Dec18
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	45	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	2	105	105	105	
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	2	33⅛	32½	32½	— ¾
24⅞	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	3	18½	18	18	Dec18
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½g)	6	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	5	25⅛	25	25	
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	45	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	85	85	85	
15⅜	6⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
30½	15½	Col P pf (2.41k)	1	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	1	92	92	92	
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	11	45	44⅜	45	+ ½
109¾	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec15
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	11	51½	50⅞	51	— ⅛
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	Dec13
16	8⅜	Coml Solvents	5	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
39½	30⅜	Com'th & South	141	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	9	65½	65	65¼	+ ½
31⅜	25⅜	Com Ed (1.80)	53	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
8⅜	⅜	Conde Nast	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	5	22⅞	22½	22½	— ¼
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	1	7½	7½	7½	Dec14
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	1	28⅜	28	28	
9⅝	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	3	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	11	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	41	30⅛	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	107½	107¼	107½	+ ½
15⅜	¾	Con Film Ind	2	1	1	1	Dec18
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1k)	1	8¼	8	8	— ¼
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	Dec18
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	56	7⅛	7	7	
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅜
9	3¾	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Dec15
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
101¼	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	101¾	101½	101¾	+ ¾
17¼	9½	Contain Cp(¼g)	7	16½	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
22½	11½	Cont Bak A	4	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅜
2	1	Cont Bak B	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
100	87½	Cont B pf (8)	1	92½	92½	92½	Dec15
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	22	42⅛	41¼	42⅛	+ ⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

N. Y. Opposes FPC on Status Of Big Utility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In a letter forwarded to the Federal Power Commission in Washington, the New York State Public Service Commission has taken open issue with the Federal Power Commission over the governmental agency's attempt to obtain jurisdiction over the affairs of the Central New York Power Corporation, a subsidiary of the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, under the provisions of the Natural Gas Act.

The New York commission said that it was "very definitely interested in any attempt upon the part of a Federal agency to extend jurisdiction over a corporation and its affairs which under our scheme of government is engaged entirely in intrastate commerce and therefore not subject to Federal regulation."

The commission asserted further that "our experience shows that dual or duplicate regulation usually lead to unnecessary expense, litigation, conflicting orders which produce confusion and ineffective regulation."

FPC Orders Hearing

The Federal Power Commission issued on Dec. 1, an order which, among other things, required that the Central New York Power Corporation show cause at a public hearing on Dec. 20 why it should not be determined to be a natural gas company as defined in the Natural Gas Act. Notice that such a hearing had been ordered also was served on the Public Service Commission.

"The Central New York Power Corporation and its predecessors have been subject to regulation and control by an administrative body in the State of New York for over thirty years," the State agency's letter declared. "Its affairs and those of its predecessors have been repeatedly investigated in rate and other cases. The commission has full knowledge of the facts involved in the purchase and sale of natural gas by this company."

The Federal Government acts by delegated authority, the letter continued, and the States have reserved under the Federal and under their own constitutions the right to regulate intrastate commerce. "It is our very definite opinion that any attempt to enlarge this field and to bring corporations under dual or duplicate regulation is not conducive to economical and efficient administration," the State body added.

Service All Within the State

The letter stated that the Central New York Power Corporation does not have any transmission or distribution mains extending beyond the State, nor does it have any property located in any other State.

"The gas which it distributes is manufactured or purchased within the State of New York," it further stated. "Its generating plants are wholly within the State, and the natural gas purchased is delivered and metered at a point far from State boundaries. There is not a single customer who is served beyond the borders of this State. It cannot be said, therefore, to be engaged in interstate commerce, but solely in intrastate commerce.

"This commission does not believe," the letter concluded, "that any attempt to extend jurisdiction over utility services properly under the control of the New York State Public Commission is either wise or necessary."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¾s '41-'41 Mch	104.20	104.20	104.20
2	3¼s '45-43	109.24	109.23	109.24
2	4s '54-44	114.27	114.27	114.27
/1	2⅝s '47-'45	108.30	108.30	108.30
5	3s '48-'46	110.14	110.14	110.14
6	2s '50-'48	102.24	102.24	102.25
5	2½s '53-'49	105.10	105.8	105.8
12	2¾s '54-51	107.9	107.9	107.9
1	3s '55-51	110.	110.	110.
1	2⅞s '60-55	107.19	107.19	107.19
7	2¾s '65-60	106.4	106.	106.4

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s '49-44	108.4	108.4	108.4

Home Owners Loan

1	3s '52-44	107.22	107.22	107.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
13	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	108⅛	108	108⅛
9	Alleghany cv 5s '44	76	75½	76
8	Alleghany 5s '50 st	40	39⅝	40
1	Allegh Val 4s '42	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	Am & For P 5s 2030	61⅜	61¼	61¼
2	AmIGChem 5½s '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Am T&T 3¼s '66	108	107¾	108
14	Am T&T 3¼s '61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5	Am W W & E 6s '75	108	107⅝	107⅝
13	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	107	106⅞	106⅞
23	Ang C Nitra deb '67	41¼	41¼	41¼
3	Arm Del 4s '57	99¼	98¾	99¼
28	Arm Del 4s '55	99¼	98⅛	99¼
45	AT&SF 4s '95	105	104¾	104¾
3	AT&SF 4s '60	96	96	96
15	AT&SF 4½s '48	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
9	Atl Knox & No 5s '56	115½	115½	115½
1	A C Line 1st 4s '52	74	73¾	74
3	A C Line 4½s '64	60¼	60¼	60¼
3	A C Line 5s '45	72¼	72	72
2	Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	29½	29½	29½
10	Atl Refin 3s '53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3	AubAuto cv 4¾s '39	45¾	45½	45¾
1	B&O rfg 6s '95	29	28¾	29
3	B&O rfg 6s '95 st	28¾	28	28
7	B&O 1st 5s '48	68	67¾	68
7	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	66½	66¾	66¾
2	B&O rfg 5s '95	26½	26½	26½
1	B&O rfg 5s 495 ct	26½	26	26
9	B&O 5s '96 F	26¼	26	26
2	B&O 5s 2000 D	26¼	26½	26⅛
15	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	26½	26	26
1	B&O cv 4½s '60	16¼	16¼	16¼
1	B&O 1st 4s '48	66¼	66	66
2	B&O S W 5s '50 ct	44¾	44¾	44¾
4	Bang&Aroo cn 4s '51	73	73	73
4	Bang&Aroo cv 4s '51 st	73	73	73
5	Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	133	133	133
7	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
4	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
12	Beth Stl 3½s '52	107¼	107⅜	107⅜
1	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	100	100	100
11	Boston & Me 5s '67	43¾	43½	43¾
7	Boston&Me 4¾s '61	43½	43¼	43¼
10	Boston&Me 5s '55	43¾	43¾	43¾
5	Bos & N Y Air L 4s '55	9	8¾	8¾
20	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	84¼	84¼	84¼
16	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	83¾	83¼	83¾
21	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	88½	88	88
8	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95	95	95
15	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105¼	105¼	105¼
7	Buf R & P 4½s '57	38⅜	38½	38½
8	Buf R & P 4½s '57 ct	38	38	38
2	Bur C R & No 5s '34	4½	4½	4½
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5	Can Nat 5s '68 ct	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
9	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	101½	101⅛	101¼
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	101½	101½	101½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	101½	101½	101½
5	Can Pac 5s '44	107	107	107
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	80½	80½	80½
3	Can Pac 4½s '60	71¾	71¾	71¾
3	Can Pac 4s perp	60¼	60¼	60¼
4	Caro C & O 6s '52	108¼	108	108
5	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3⅞	3	3
2	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	3	3	3
29	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6¾	6½	6¾
22	Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	108⅝	108⅝	108⅞
17	Cen Pac 5s '60	50¾	50½	50¾
5	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74	73¾	73¾
15	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	15¼	15	15
18	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	13⅛	13¼	13½
1	Cen Steel 8s '41	112	112	112
11	Certain-td 5½s '48	76¾	75½	75½
10	Champn F&P 4¾s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Champn F&P (38)4¾s'50	104¼	104½	104½
5	C & O 4½s '92	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
30	C & O 3½s '96 D	99⅜	99	99⅝
2	C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	99½	99¼	99¼
13	Chi & Alton 3s '49	12	12	12
21	C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	80	79¾	79¾
33	C B & Q gen 4s '58	88¼	87⅞	88⅛
6	C B & Q 4s Ill '49	100	99½	100
13	C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	95	95	95
23	Chi & E Ills '51	19½	19½	19½
5	Chi & Erie 5s '82	85	85	85
24	Chi Gt West 4s '59	24½	24¼	24¼
5	Chi I & L 5s '66	6¾	6¾	6¾
70	CMSP & Pac 3s 75	6¾	6¾	6¾
61	CMSP&P a]5s 2000	1¾	1¾	1¾
8	CM&SP 4½s 89C	24¼	24¼	24¼
3	CM&SP 4½s 89E	24¼	24¼	24¼
23	CM&SP gen 4s 89	24¼	23¾	23¾
10	Chi&NW 3½s 2000	15¾	15¾	15¾
1	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	8¾	8¾	8¾
6	Chi&NW 4¾s87	13¾	13¾	13¾
94	Chi&NW cv 4¾s49	3¾	3⅝	3¾
7	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	8¾	8¾	8¾
8	CRI&P 4½s 52A	6¾	6¼	6¼
7	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	C R I & P 4s 88	14	14	14
102	CRI&P 4s 88 ct	5½	5¼	5¼
36	C R I & P rfg 4s 34	4⅝	4½	4½
2	C T H & SE inc 5s60	50	50	50
3	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107	106⅝	107
27	Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	87	87	87
1	Ch&W Ind 4s 52	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
16	Childs Co 5s 43	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
1	Cin Un Term)3¾s60	108	107½	107½
31	CCC&StL 4½s 77	51½	50¾	50¾
2	CCC&StL 4s StL	66	64	66
15	Clev Sh Line 4½s61	83½	83¼	83¼
3	Cin Un Term 5½s72	91	90¼	90¼
2	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	82¼	82¼	82¼
2	ClevUnTerm 4½s77C	75	75	75
4	Colmbia G 5s 52 May	103⅝	102½	103⅝
20	Colmbia G 5s 1961	104	104	104
8	Comwlth Ed 3½s68	109½	109⅜	109½
19	Comwlth Ed cv3½s58	124⅝	124½	124⅝
1	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
4	Con Edis 3½s48	106¾	106⅝	106¾
5	Con Edis 3½s58	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2	Con Oil cv 3½s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Consol'n Coal 5s'60	60	60	60
11	Consum Pow 3½s'70	109¼	108¾	109¼
1	Consum Pow 3½s'65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1	Container Cor 5s'46	105	105	105
5	Crnln'tal 1st 2¾'48	107¼	107¼	107¼
8	Crown Cork 4½s'48	102¼	102¼	102¼
10	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	30	30	30
5	Cuba R R 6s'46	32¾	32¾	32¾
3	Dayton P&L 3½s'60	105¾	105¾	105¾
15	Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	61⅞	61¾	61¾
23	D & R G 4s'36	8½	8¼	8¾
7	D & R G West 5s'55	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1	D & R G W 5s Asd	2½	2½	2½
10	D & R G West 5s'78	5½	5½	5½
19	D Moin&Ft D 4s'35 ct	3¾	3½	3½
2	Det Ed 4⅛s'61	110½	110½	110½
7	Det Ed 4s'65	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
4	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	110½	110⅜	110½
2	Erie rfg 5s'67	15¾	15½	15½
21	Erie rfg 5s'75	15¼	15	15
10	Erie 1st 4s'96	47	46½	46½
26	Erie gen llen 4s'96	21¼	20¾	21¼
4	Erie cv 4s'53 B	20½	20¼	20½
6	Firestone T&R 3½s'48	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
11	Fla E Cst 5s'74	7¾	7½	7⅝
5	Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
6	Francis Sug 6s'56	51	50	50
10	Gen Mot Accpt 3¼'51	106	106	106
3	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	68¼	68¼	68¼
3	Goodrich 4¼s'56	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	98¾	98¾	98¾
10	Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	83	83	83
5	Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	83	83	83
10	Gt Nor 4½s'61	105	105	105
26	Gt Nor 4s'46 G	101¾	101⅛	101¾
7	Gt Nor 4s'46 H	90¼	90	90¼
24	Gt Nor 3¾s'67	72¼	72	72
18	Gulf M&N 5s'50	81	81	81
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	99	99	99
2	Gulf St Util 3½s'69	107¼	107¼	107¼
19	Halem Riv&P 4s'54	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg'44	77¾	77¾	77¾
9	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	33½	32¾	32¾
4	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛
4	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13¾	13½	13½
5	Ill Cen 4s '51	88	88	88
1	Ill Cen 4s'52	45½	45½	45½
3	Ill Cen 4s'53	44½	44½	44½
20	Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	47	46½	46½
32	Ill Cen 4¾s'66	47	46⅛	46⅛
7	Ill Cen 5s'55	51¾	51¾	51¾
32	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	47	46¾	46¾
6	IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	44	43¾	43¾
7	Ill Steel 4½s'40			
		101 3-32	101 3-32	101 3-32
12	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	102	101¾	101¾
4	Interb R Tr 7s'32	73	73	73
53	Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	73	72¾	73
10	Interb R Tr 6s'32	31½	31	31
2	Interb R Tr rfg5s'66ct	74	73¾	74
13	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	74¼	74⅛	74⅛
8	Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	90	90	90
1	Int Gt Nor 4½s'52	1¾	1¾	1¾
5	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	15¼	15¼	15¼
8	Int Gt Nor 5s'56 B	12¼	12¼	12¼
17	Int Gt Nor 5s'56 C	12¼	12	12
7	Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	74	73⅝	73⅝
8	Int Mer Mar 6s'41	66	66	66
15	Int Paper 5s'55	94½	94⅛	94½
2	Int Paper 5s'47	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
39	Int T&T 4½s'52	40⅛	39¼	39¼
21	Int T&T 5s'55	43¾	42¾	42¾
10	Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	1⅝	1½	1½
5	Janes&LaughSt 4¼s'61	94	94	94
3	KCFtS&M 4s'36 ct	27¼	27¼	27¼
9	K C South 5s'50	65½	64½	64½
7	K C South 3s'50	67	66½	66½
1	K C Term 4s'60	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Kings Co Elev 4s'49	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
1	Lac Gas 6s'42 A	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
13	Lac Gas 5½s'53	44⅛	43½	43½
11	Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	43¼	43¼	43¼
1	Lac Gas 5s'42	80	80	80
5	L S & M S 3½s'97	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
19	Lautaro Nit inc '75	36⅜	36¼	36⅜
1	Leh C&N 4½s'54 A	48	48	48
3	Leh Val Coal 5s'54 st	29½	29½	29½
4	Leh Val Coal 5½s'64	29½	29½	29½
4	Leh Val Coal 5s'64 st	29½	29½	29½
4	Leh Val Coal 5s'74 st	29¾	29¼	29¾
2	Leh Val H Term 5s'54	41¼	41¼	41¼
2	Leh Val NY 4½s'40	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
1	Lehigh Pow 5s 2003	15½	15½	15½
5	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	15½	15	15
5	Leh Val 4½s 2003	14	14	14
1	LehVal4½s 2003 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
3	Leh Val 4s 2003	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
10	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
2	Liggett & M 7s'44	126½	126½	126½
1	Lion Oil cv 4½s'52	98	98	98
6	Louisia & Ark 5s'69	82¾	82¾	82¾
10	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81	81	81
1	Lou Gas & El 5½s'56	109½	109½	109½
2	Maine Cen 4s'45	75½	75¼	75¼
1	Maine Cen 4½s'60	51	51	51
5	Manati Sug 4s'57	40½	40⅜	40½
22	Manhat Ry 4s '90	79	78⅝	78⅞
34	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	79	78½	79
5	McCrory Strs 5s '51	107	107	107
23	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	101	101	101
1	Mid&Nor cn 4½s '39	29½	29½	29⅝
3	Mil&Sparta&NW4s'47	15⅛	15	15
2	M & StL 4s '39	1½	1½	1½
9	MSP&SSMarie6s'46	2½	2½	2½
6	MSP&SSMar5½s'78	54	54	54
10	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
15	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	17¼	17	17
1	M-K-Tex 4½s '67	7¼	7¼	7¼
2	M-K-T 4½s '78	15	15	15
33	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	28½	27¾	27⅞
2	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	14	14	14
6	Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	2	2	2
15	Mo Pac 6s '65 A	14	14	14
46	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14¼	14	14
5	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
11	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	14⅛	14	14
25	Mo Pac 5s '80H	14⅛	14	14
22	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14⅛	14	14
17	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
13	MonW&PubSv4½s'60	109	108¾	109
1	MonWPaPubSv 6s'65	110¼	110	110¼
12	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	100	99¾	99¾
1	Morris & Essex 3½s'55	34¾	34¾	34¾
6	Mor&Essex3½s2000	40¼	40	40¼
1	Mount St Cl 4½s '68	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106½	106⅜	106⅛
10	Nat Distill 3½s'49	104	104	104
8	NtRyMex 4½s'57asd	⅜	⅜	⅜
7	Nat Ry Mex 4s '77asd	¼	¼	¼
14	N RRMex 4½s'51asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
18	Natl Steel 3s '65	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
1	New Eng T&S 5s'52	127½	127½	127½
2	NEng T&T 4½s'61B	125¾	125⅝	125⅝
1	NJ Pow&L 4½s'60	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2	N O Pub Sv 5s'52A	106¼	106	106¼
2	N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	106	105¾	105¾
6	N O Tex&M 5½s'54	36	35⅝	36
2	N O Tex&M 5s'54B	33½	33¼	33½
5	NY & Greenwd L 5s '46	12¼	12¼	12¼
17	NYC&Q ne ExRP 3½s '65	109	109	109
16	NYC rfg 5s 2013	59⅞	59¼	59¼
19	NYC 4½s 2013 A	53½	53	53
7	NYC cn 4s '98	59½	59	59½
7	NYC 3¾s '46	76¼	76¼	76¼
39	NYC cv 3¼s '52	61⅝	60⅞	60⅞
1	NYCEHR 5½s '97	76½	76⅛	76⅛
4	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	57½	57½	57½
1	NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
12	NYCh&StL 4s '41	74¼	73½	74¼
8	NYCh&StL 5½s '74R	63¾	63¼	63¼
40	NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	56½	56¼	56⅜
1	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	80	80	80
25	NY Dock Co 4s '51	49½	49	49½
6	NY Edis 3¼s '65	109	108½	108⅞
2	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17½	17	17⅛
17	NYNH&H 4½s '67	17¼	17	17
1	NYNH&H 4s '56	15	15	15
1	NYNH&H 3½s '54	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
25	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	5½	5⅜	5⅜
5	NY S&W gen 5s '40	6	5⅞	6
3	NY Tel 3¼s 67	109	109	109
21	NY W&Bost 4½s46	3½	3⅜	3⅜
4	Niagara FallsP3½s66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
10	Norfolk & Sou 5s 41	55½	55	55

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	148.95	31.17	24.82
Net change	—.27	—.36	—.05
Previous close	149.22	31.53	24.86
1939 high	155.92	35.90	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

* Preliminary

National Supply Bonds Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new issue of $7,500,000 of first mortgage bonds, 3¾ per cent series due 1954, of The National Supply Company is being offered by a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., Hemphill, Noyes & Co. and Harriman Ripley & Co. Inc. The bonds are priced at 101 per cent plus accrued interest to date of delivery.

The bonds are to be dated Dec. 15, 1939 and are subject to redemption, otherwise than for the sinking fund, at any time or from time to time prior to maturity, at the option of the company, either as a whole or in part by lot on not less than 30 days' notice, upon payment of the redemption price of 104 per cent of the principal amount thereof to and including Dec. 15, 1940; 103½ per cent thereafter and to and including Dec. 15, 1941; 103 per cent thereafter and to and including Dec. 15, 1942; and thereafter 102¾ per cent less ¼ of 1 per cent for each year.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Belgium 6½s '49	95¼	95¼	95¼
23	Belgium 6s '55	90	89¾	90
10	Beri City El 6½s '51	14½	14½	14½
11	Beri City El 6s '55	13¾	13¾	13¾
11	Brazil 6½s '26-57	14¼	14	14⅛
1	Brazil 6½s '27-57	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
6	Brisbane 5s '58	75	75	75
5	Brisbane 6s '50	80	80	80
21	Buen A 4½s 42s&s '77	56	55⅞	56
12	Bue A 4½s 42s&s Aug '76	56	56	56
24	Bue A 4½s 42s&s Apr '76	56	55¾	55¾
2	Bue A 4½s 42s&s '78	56	56	56
18	Canada 5s '52	106⅝	106¼	106⅜
78	Canada 4s '60	99	98½	98½
7	Canada 3¼s '61	90½	90	90
2	Canada 3s '68	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
3	Canada 3s '67	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞
7	Canada 2½s '45	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
2	Canada 2¼s '44	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
2	Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
7	ChileMtBk 6¾s '61 asd	10½	10½	10½
1	Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	14½	14½	14½
15	ChileMtBk 6½s '57 asd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2	Chile Mt Bk 6s '61	14½	14½	14½
5	ChileMtBk 6s '61 asd	10½	10½	10½
6	Chile 7s '42	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	Chile 7s '42 asd.	11¼	11¼	11¼
1	Chile 6s '61 Jan	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	Chile 6s '61 Sept	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	Chile 6s '62 asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
8	Chile 6s '63	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
28	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	33⅞	33¾	33⅞
15	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	33¾	33¾	33¾
1	Copenhag 5s '52	42	42	42
1	Copenhag 4½s '53	40½	40½	40½
1	Cuba 5½s '53	102	102	102
1	Cuba 5½s '45	75½	75½	75½
75	Cuba 4½s '77	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
1	Denmark 6s '42	65	64¾	65
21	Denmark 4½s '62	45½	44¾	45½
3	El Salvador 8s '48 ct	15½	15¼	15¼
13	Finland 6s '45	36⅜	36	36
18	GerGov 5½s65	7¾	7⅝	7¾
1	GerGov 5½s65unst	4¾	4¾	4¾
29	Ger Govt 7s '49	9½	9¼	9½
1	Ger Govt 7s 49 unst	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3	Ger Gen El 6½s 40	25¼	25¼	25¼
2	Ital Cr Cons7s47B	10	10	10
14	Italy 7s 1951	69¾	69¼	69½
2	Japan 6½s 54	79½	79½	79½
7	Japan 5½s 65	61	61	61
2	Leipzig 7s 47	13	13	13
2	Mex 6s asd 33	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
18	Mex 5s 45 asd 54	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2	Mex 4s 04 asd 54	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5	Mex Irr 4½s'43 asd	3¾	3¾	3¾
1	Minas Ger 6½s'58	7¾	7¾	7¾
3	Montevideo 6s'59	39¼	39¼	39¼
5	N Sou Wales 5s'57	78	78	78
1	N Sou Wales 5s'58	76½	76½	76½
1	Norway 6s'44	90	90	90
3	Norway 6s'43	90	90	90
36	Norway 4½s'56	75	73¾	73¾
21	Norway 4½s'65	69¼	68½	68½
9	Norway 4s'63	67¾	67¾	67¾
1	Nuremberg 6s'52	11¾	11¾	11¾
4	Panama 5s'63 A st asd	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
5	Peru 7s'59	9¼	9	9¼
10	Peru 1st 6s'60	9	8⅞	9
5	Peru 2d 6s 1961	8¾	8⅞	8¾
1	Poland 4½s'63 asd	7¾	7¾	7¾
2	Porto Aleg 8s'61	7½	7½	7½
1	Rhine-Ruhr W 6s'53	14½	14½	14½
2	Rhine-Westph 6s'52	13¾

Labor Probe Hears C. I. O. Link to Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

question of why a man is insubordinate is not an issue, but communistic beliefs might be an issue on refusal to rehire!"

Mr. Phillips answered by telegraph that he had talked personally to Mr. Mischeff "and he admits being active in Communist Party. Company is willing to have consent decree (settlement) entered withdrawing recognition from company union as bargaining agency etc., but insists we drop discharge cases in exchange.

"Local C. I. O. unwilling to do so, claiming obligation to Communists such that they must proceed."

It was this phrase "obligation to Communists" round which most of the questioning of Mr. Phillips centered. Mr. Phillips asserted he had meant the C. I. O. held it owed obligation to all its members "whether they be Communists, Republicans, Democrats, or Fascists." Mr. Toland on the other hand, and members of the Committee, inferred that this was a recognition of C. I. O. connection with Communists elements.

Offers His Place to Others

Earlier in the day Mr. Phillips charged that Mr. Toland was taking statements in reports out of their contexts and questioning him "unfairly." After a day of bickering, in which two members of the Committee Representatives Abe Murdock (D) of Utah and Arthur M. Healey (D) of Massachusetts—also argued with Mr. Toland—he finally walked over to the Committee table where he faced the members and observed belligerently:

"Now that discussions of my presentation have taken place publicly and at length, I would like to remind the Committee that the question of my fairness is something which the Committee now has the opportunity to determine and decide whether the counsel will continue to present the case.

"And if any member wants to come around here and take my place he can do so."

Later Committee members said they had no idea of dismissing Mr. Toland.

New President in Panama

Wide World

Dr. Augusto S. Boyd (Right)

The Panaman Ambassador to the United States is shown with his son as he was preparing to fly to Panama to take the presidency, the post having been made vacant by the passing of Dr. Juan Demostenes Arosemena. Dr. Boyd was sworn in Dec. 18.

Shell Oil Offers Air Scholarships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Establishment of a $15,000 scholarship and award fund for which more than 9,000 student aviators in 400 American colleges will be eligible to compete was announced Dec. 18 by Major Lester D. Gardner, Executive Secretary of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences.

The fund, established by the Shell Oil Company, will provide Shell intercollegiate aviation scholarships for student pilots and Shell aviation awards for colleges and flight schools participating in the Civil Aeronautics Authority's civilian pilot training program and will be administered by the Institute.

Awards will be based on the student's record in Government flight and ground courses and ability to execute specified flight maneuvers with maximum precision and safety.

The university or college and the flight school achieving the outstanding flight training record in the United States will receive the Shell intercollegiate aviation trophy.

President Trims the Budget In New Effort at Economies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—President Roosevelt is trimming the budget. That is the gist of all reports from interested government officials, and nearly everyone in this government ciyt is vitally affected by the matter. The budget-slashing in Washington is accompanied by various manifestations of business pick-up in the country at large; and it precedes a session of Congress, opening two weeks from tomorrow, and a presidential election that is already in its preliminary stages. Trimming the New Deal budget therefore has an important bearing on all these developments, economic, legislative and political.

Signs of business recovery are clouded by the war, and stock markets have made only faltering upturns as the proposed budget cuts go on, but if business really should pick up and increase national income—as many Administration economists confidently predict—then treasury tax figures would pick up too, and the budget would be that much less in the red.

In the last weeks farm prices have gone to the highest levels since 1937, stimulated by war and drought news. As the TNEC price group declared Monday—"the outstanding feature of the recent commodity markets has been the resumption of the sharp upward movement of many basic raw materials, notably grains, cotton and silk."

Accompanying this market-lifting is the report of the survey of recent business conditions put out yesterday by the Federal Reserve Board. Consumer buying has been steadily increasing and in some cases matching the rise in industrial production.

It is in this favorable situation that Mr. Roosevelt has started to pare the budget. There is a doleful look in the eyes of ardent New Dealers. Many of them subscribe to the "compensatory spending" theory of government spending, which means that the Government should step in if private investment falters. They look with genuine concern on efforts to cut down government spending now. They believe it will mean reducing the amount of money available for consumer goods; and that it will bring a resumption of business stagnation. The Administration tried to cut down expenses in 1936 and 1937, and look what happened they declare. They attribute the collapse of the boom-let of 1937 to this cause in part.

But on the face of things, Mr. Roosevelt has apparently put their advice aside, judging by reports now coming from the four House Appropriation sub-committees, where preparation of supply bills is already preceding the arrival of Congress. Qualifying the belief that Mr. Roosevelt has finally swung over to the economy side is the important fact, that the major cuts appear to be made in the projects which are best loved by Congress.

Expect Cuts to Be Restored

It is almost certain that drastic reductions made in the CCC, NYA, PWA and AAA items, to mention a few, will be reduced later in Congress. Already complaints are heard over drastic preliminary cuts in these services by their spokesmen.

In fact, the alternative explanation of Mr. Roosevelt's "budget-balancing" drive is that he is passing the responsibility to Congress just before the election. This would be cruel and unusual punishment indeed for Congress under such circumstances. Take the item of the popular CCC camps. These received $286,000,000 in current appropriations but have been trimmed by $56,000,000 in tentative new estimates, to $230,000,000. Another congressionally popular item is the NYA. This has been trimmed in first proposals to $70,000,000, compared to the present $100,000,000.

Thus, the woe of the New Deal spenders group is mollified by the suspicion that Mr. Roosevelt is not really so anxious for economy after all; and the joy of the economy-minded is matched by apprehensions that, by the time Congress gets through with the budget cuts little will be left of them. Officials are watching the war boom before estimating what changes to make in the WPA relief item. Another fact of significance is that for the third straight year, the Department of Agriculture omitted the $225,000,000 for parity payments which Congress has twice forced into the farm bill.

If domestic issues feature the presidential election, the unbalanced budget will play a leading part. Mr. Roosevelt cannot avoid responsibility for his party, if the strongly Democratic-dominated Congress puts back expense items which he has left out. Nevertheless, he seems bent on offering deep slashes in certain items. For better or worse Congress will share the responsibility for the budget's direction. In the past, Congress has generally raised expenditures despite all of its talk about savings.

Drive Opens in U. S. for Fund To Aid Europe's War Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 19—Announcement of the launching of a fund-raising campaign to aid Europe's destitute war children was made by Dr. Frank Kingdon, Chairman of the Save the Children Federation, American section of the Save the Children International Union, today.

The International Union has been carrying out a program of child welfare work in Europe for 20 years in behalf of children of all faiths in all countries. The consul-General of The Netherlands in Geneva is president of the Union and his sponsors include prominent statesmen and social leaders in all countries.

"Every day sees the situation grow in dimension and intensity," Dr. Kingdon said. "Child refugees are crowding into Rumania, Hungary and Lithuania. Whoever may be responsible for the war, the children of the world certainly are not, yet children suffer most. To care for their needs now is insurance against physical weakness and psychological vengeance 20 years from now.

"All funds raised by this committee will be forwarded directly to the Save the Children International Union in Geneva and distributed by them. The International Union works in close cooperation with the Red Cross and all other accredited welfare agencies."

Dr. Kingdon, who is President of the University of Newark and the Welfare Federation of Newark, is assisted by Dr. John R. Voris, Executive Director; Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, head of the Educational Committee; Mrs. Jessie M. Bader, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Frank G. Doudreau, Dr. J. S. Crumbine, Executive Vice-Chairman, and Burnet Walker, Treasurer.

International sponsors include the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Atholl, Lord Noel-Buxton, Lord Marley, Prince and Princess Charles of Sweden; General Smuts, of South Africa, and Max Huber, President of the International Red Cross Committee.

Labor Case Filed Against Shoe Firm

CHICAGO (AP)—The U. S. Labor Department filed suit in Federal District Court Dec. 18 charging the Bata Shoe Company, Inc., with violating the Wage-Hour Law in its Chicago plant.

The suit asked an injunction restraining the Company from paying "upwards of 55" employees less than 30 cents an hour and from working more than 42 hours a week.

The suit charged that Wage-Hour Law violations dated back to Oct. 24, 1938.

The Company's answer, filed soon after the injunction papers were recorded, asserted the Bata Chicago plant was not engaged in interstate business because it is an office and warehouse.

Hats Foreseen Coming Normal

NEW YORK (AP)—Cheer up, men. Your wife's spring hat really won't be "funny looking." At least that's the opinion of Schiaparelli, the Parisian designer, who once popularized a hat shaped a bit like a shoe. "I don't believe there will be any extremely short skirts or funny looking hats," she said, as she left on the Dixie Clipper for Europe after a two weeks' visit.

Any other style extremes evolving from the war?

"Men don't like to see women dressed in military styles. They see enough of that sort of thing among themselves in war time."

Old Destroyers Back

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Twelve World War destroyers, decommissioned in 1922, were put back in service Dec. 19 in the neutrality patrol. Twenty-six others have been recommissioned here since outbreak of the European war.

U. S. Youth Turning To Engineering

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 19 (AP)—American youth more than ever is turning to engineering, Dr. Raymond Walters, President of the University of Cincinnati, reported in his annual survey of college enrollment that showed continuation of its upward trend in recent years.

Although the increase was less than last year, 648 approved institutions throughout the United States reported a gain of 2.7 per cent in full-time students and 1.2 per cent in grand total enrollment. Corresponding increases last year over 1937 were 6.6 per cent and 6.8 per cent respectively.

The figures were: 873,697 in full-time activity and a grand total, including part-time and summer registration of 1,323,874.

Cites Freshmen Lists

Citing current freshmen enrollments as "most significant," Dr. Walters analyzed records in 623 institutions which reported comparative figures for 1939 and 1938, and found 254,537 freshmen in these five large fields: liberal arts, engineering, commerce or business administration, agriculture, and teaching, or an increase of 6.4 per cent.

Freshmen choices, Dr. Walters declared, "represent more immediate popular reaction to economic conditions than do the fields being pursued by upper classmen."

A study of nine geographical division on the basis of percentage increases shows that, for the first time in five years, the West-South-Central group — Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas—with a percentage gain of 5.49 per cent, lost its regional supremacy to the East-South-Central Division — Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi—with 5.58 per cent increase in full-time attedance.

South Atlantic Area

South Atlantic division leaders are Delaware, Maryland. District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, with 4.60 per cent, all above the national average.

New York University, reporting 26,880, showed the largest grand total and ranked sixth in full-time enrollment, with 12,745.

The largest universities in full time attendance are ranked in this order: First, California; second Minnesota, 15,301; third, Columbia, 14,211; Fourth. Illinois, 13,510; fifth, Ohio State, 13,231; sixth, New York; seventh, Michigan, 12,098; eighth, Wisconsin, 11,268; ninth University of Washington (Seattle), 10,129; tenth, Texas 9,872; 11th, College of the City of New York, 8,548; 12th, Harvard, 8,209.

Needs of Farmer Told in 19 Items

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP) — A farmer-and-politician audience free with its advice Dec. 18 gave a Republican Congressional committee here 19 ideas on ways of improving the lot of the farmer.

The "listening" committee, headed by Representative Clifford Hope of Kansas, was told by a dozen speakers the farmers' economic salvation rested in:

Price fixing, no price fixing, guaranteed cost of production, mandatory blending of corn alcohol with motor vehicle fuel, extension of corn loans to farmers not complying with the AAA program;

Elimination of crop control, expanded old-age pensions, a balanced federal budget, "stay out of war," reduction of farm interest rates, "anything to achieve parity," lower industrial tariffs, higher tariffs on farm products;

Adjustment of corn loans so that grain prices to feeders will be reduced, "forget the export market," "burn corn for fuel," wider distribution of surplus commodities to relief families, stricter regulation of direct marketing by packers and "elect the right men to public office."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR OWN HOSIERY and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear, Snag-Proofed Chiffon Silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. C-133, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

60 FENWAY

Suites of two to six rooms, quiet, refined atmosphere; rents reasonably priced. Apply to janitor or L. D. PAINE, 107 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass. Kenmore 1421.

AUTO PARK

PARKING MASS. STATION AUTO PARK 25c All Day
Rear of Fenway Theatre, Boston

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 806 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York; Regent 4-2290.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 1323. Fettingill & Fear 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 27 Haymarket Square, Boston

FURNITURE FOR SALE

WORTHWHILE SAVINGS! Excessive sample furniture from best manufacturers for every room; always bargains in Simmons bedding and divans. LLOYDS GALLERIES, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear.
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

GARAGES

IRVINGTON GARAGE—Live storage, dead storage; delivery service; lubrication; washing; tires. 25 Irvington St., Back Bay, Boston. Kenmore 0638.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect; reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Light, attractive rooms; kitchen privileges; overlooking The Mother Church; permanents, transients. Com. 9409. M. PEAKES.

N. Y. C., 225 West 80th St. (Apt. 7-W)—Cheerful, harmonious room, with private bath; private family; reasonable. EN. 2-4442.

N. Y. C.—Exceptional room, private bath; sunny, cross ventilation, elevator, switchboard. 55th near Fifth Avenue. Circle 7-6306 (Apt. 3-F).

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1740 Upshur N. W., near 16th—Clean, adjoining bath; detached corner; near transportation, park; gentleman. Taylor 5149.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MAID, colored, wishes part-time housework or laundry; references. WIGGINS, 145 W. 141st Street, Apt. 4T, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl.; GR. 5-1618, N.Y.C.

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOURNEMOUTH, Hants.—One or two children are welcomed into gentlewoman's happy family for the duration of the war; large, sunny house and garden; excellent food and loving care in every way; terms: from £1.- weekly inclusive; school education or private teaching by arrangement. MRS. CLEGG, Mount Pleasant, Bury Road, Branksome Park.

POST VACANT

CUMBERLAND — Teacher with experience wanted for group of children, 8 to 10 years. WINIFRED NICHOLSON, Bankshead, Low Row.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE — Delightful modern residences to let or for sale on the Brier Dene & Hartley Farm Estates, Monkseaton, Northumberland; sea view, surrounded on three sides by golf courses. Apply ELSWICK INVESTMENT CO., 34 Dean Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR—On Shropshire border; own produce; modern conveniences; nr. Eccleshall, Staffs. Adbaston 247. G. B. TOBEY

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **LYNTON COURT**
Next door Christian Science Church
46 rooms (16 due South 1 ground floor) 4 Lounges Recreation Room 4 acre grounds Everything for perfect holiday Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators; private bathrooms; electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 4 gns Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 1050

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNBRAE**
Mr and Mrs Sidney Pite Dudsbury Road Ferndown Dorset Phone Northbourne 28

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**
Modern with comfort and restfulness of country house P H Benn Tel 2752

BOURNEMOUTH E. Uralgrie Southern Road Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort Mr and Mrs Monk Tel S'bourne 1180

BOURNEMOUTH Knyveton Road **REDLANDS**
Comfortable Inexpensive Hotel Slumberland mattresses. Good cooking. Near Christian Science Church. MISS HUDSON

Clear View Hotel, Worthing
LIFT Between Pier and Hand Warmly recomm Fr 3 gns wkly fr 12/- daily Tel 326

LONDON—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S W 5 FRO 3357 For the benefit of those wishing to remain in London we are keeping open H and C water well appointed From 2½ gns

LONDON PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL W 2 (close to Christian Science church) passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week

MONKS COURT HOTEL, REIGATE, SURREY —Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised throughout; 25 miles from London. 5-minute walk from station; from 4 gns. weekly. Resident Director: Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE 59 Osborne Road **Regent Hotel**
Good Board Residence. Every Comfort. Tele. Jes. 906

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 158
The peace of a beautiful environment

SOUTHPORT, Talbot Private Hotel Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

SWITZERLAND

AMRISWIL Hotel Bahnhof
Idy Neuweiler Comfortable House Running water in all rooms. Fr. 3.50 to 4.-

BERN—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld. Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

VILLA HERWIG
AROSA
Sunshine all around
Close to Ski-ing fields;
Moderate Terms

England

ACCRINGTON

R. McKNO
Ladies'
and Gentlemen's Tailor
92 Blackburn Road (Gentlemen)
38 Station Road (Ladies)

BIRKENHEAD

ROBBS
FOR COATS, COSTUMES, DAY FROCKS, AND EVENING GOWNS
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING IS A SPECIAL FEATURE.
—PERMANENT WAVING—
DAILY LUNCHEONS. OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS LTD., Birkenhead
Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

HOSE WILFRED JOHNSON Oxford St. & Market St.

ENGLAND

BOLTON *(Continued)*

Young's Confectionery
134 Belmont Road
478 Blackburn Road
Tel. Eagley 54 19 Newport Street
Tel. Bolton 3157 17a Oxford Street

BRADFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 8644, 10 to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

WOODS PIANOS OF QUALITY
RADIO : RECORDS
MUSIC : TUNING
9 New Ivegate and 28 Sunbridge Road Bradford Telephone 7942-3 also at 67 New St., Huddersfield Telephone 156

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64 MARKET STREET (Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE (3 Doors from Regent Cinema) Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill St. Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

BURNLEY

Bailey's
FOR STYLE AND VALUE IN LADIES' WEAR
11 MANCHESTER ROAD, BURNLEY
Also at Church St., Accrington

CARLISLE

J. DRINKALL
Castle Street, Carlisle
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
Agent for STARTRITE Children's Footwear

ANDREW HOUSTON
Ladies and Gentlemens Tailor and Outfitter
28, 30, 32 Bank Street, Carlisle Tel. 225
Suits and Costumes made to order from £5.5.0.

DARLINGTON

BAKER-WHEELER
SPECIALISTS IN POSTICHE — LADIES — CHILDRENS — EXPERTS IN PERMANENT WAVING
HAIRDRESSER
BEAUTY CULTURE SETTING
10-18 COMSCLIFFE ROAD
PHONE 3052

DERBY

FOODS for ANIMALS and BIRDS
Garden Seeds and Sundries Flour and Cereals, etc.
PORTERS' East St. Curzon St. London Rd. Pear Tree Rd.

DAVID S. BUTLER Limited
Printing, Stationery, Office Equipment
5, IRONGATE Tel. 46058, Ex. 4

HIGH CLASS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
can be obtained from
AUSTIN, HODGKINSON & Co.
The County Stores, Market Head, Derby

HARROGATE

BUCKLEYS
Sell all
DURANCE Branded Merchandise
FURNISHERS and DRAPERS
Parliament Street Tel. 6077

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

HARROGATE *(Continued)*

W. H. SLATER & SON LTD.
HOUSE FURNISHERS, UPHOLSTERERS, CABINET MAKERS. ("SUNDOUR" UNFADABLE FABRICS)
20, 21, 22, WEST PARK, HARROGATE.
TEL. NO 2294. DAY & NIGHT

HUDDERSFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

James Armitage & Sons Ltd.
WINTER SALE
Commences Jan. 5, 1940
Genuine Reduction of all Garments from all Departments
17-21 Buxton Road

KENDAL

H. & R. D. CURL
Fishmongers and Poulterers
45, Stramongate, Kendal

E. H. Booth & Co., Ltd.
Italian Warehousemen
45, Highgate, Kendal
Christmas Fruits and Novelties

LEEDS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Leeds 62963 12 noon to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELECTRIC
appliances for homes and churches. Magnificent choice. Registered contractors and engineers.
Bailey's
tel. 22323
29 TRINITY ST · LEEDS 1

Electric Fittings—Fires Reading Lamps, Electric Blankets, etc.
USEFUL GIFTS
Arthur English Ltd.
Contractors for all Electrical Work
33 Merrion Street, Leeds. Tel. 30177
Shops at Skipton and Harrogate

ISAAC STEPHENSON Ltd.
High Class Meat Purveyors

121 Kirkgate	Leeds	42 Chapel St.,	Leeds
24 New Market St.	"		Halton
233 Dewsbury Rd.	"	12a Austhorpe Rd.,	Crossgates
5 Malvern Rd.	"	99 Godwin St.,	Bradford
129 Harehill Rd.	"		
474 Boundhay Rd.	"		
3 Headingley Lane	"		

FURS RENOVATIONS, REMODELLING, DYEING, CLEANING, etc.
Entire specialists in all classes of fur work. Customers own designs particularly catered for.
18, King Charles Street, Leeds 1. (Below Finglands and opposite Schofields).

EVELYN ENGLISH
Ladies' Hairdresser
Permanent Waving by the Eugene—MacDonald—Wella and the Machineless "Jamal" system
Tel. Headingley 51107 271 Otley Rd.
West Park, Headingley 6

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd.
for
—COALS—
Phone 24428 for Prices
Hunslet Lane, Midland Leeds 10

LIVERPOOL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Birkenhead 4365 12-30 to 1-30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for:
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM Ltd.
87 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes and all Toilet Specialities Safety and Electric Razors Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

ADAM HUNTER
61, The Square, St. Annes-on-Sea
LEATHER GOODS, GIFTS BOOKS, STATIONERY NOVELTIES *of Many Kinds*

Thistlethwaite & Edgar
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road West
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

Tel. St. Annes 303
Marion Johns
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser
Williams Deacon's Bank Chambers
1 Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DICKSON & ROBINSON Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. *Catalogue to guide you*—FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD.
CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES
"LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND"
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
· 61 DEANSGATE ·

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY Ltd.)
SALE
in
ALL DEPARTMENTS
Commencing January 2nd
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET MANCHESTER

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark
ANNUAL SALE
SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR and MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Richards GENTLEMENS OUTFITTERS
Commencing Jan. 8th
20 Old Milligate, Manchester Tel. BLAckfriars 5600

JOHN G. MILLER LTD.
L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick
COAL and COKE
all grades
(Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station)
PHONE ARDWICK 2961

Exclusive designs and creations, gowns, model coats, suits, furs, millinery.
ROLAND & RIVKIN Ltd.
87 OXFORD ST · MANCHESTER

Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe?
FITTED BY
FINLEY & BABER
16 St Ann St. Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Exclusive Gowns, Coats
Sports Suits and Hats
Moderately Priced
Obtainable at
MESDAMES PERRY & WELBOURN
151 and 153, NORTHUMBERLAND ST.
Tel. 26716 Newcastle-on-Tyne

RUTLAND
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Shirt and Tie Specialists
77, Grainger St. 29, Blackett St.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
7, King St., South Shields

Park Your Car at the
Central Station Garage
Repairs a Speciality
OPEN ALWAYS Tel. 26779 Nevill St. Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

SAVOY STORES
EXCHANGE WALK
Empire Honey per lb.
English Honey per jar

FOR-GET-ME-NOT
for Flowers
J. C. WICKS
261, Mansfield Road, Nottingham
TEL. 42644

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ENGLAND

NOTTINGHAM (Continued)

GET THE PICK OF THE MARKET ... FROM MARSDENS
GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY'
NEARLY 70 BRANCHES IN NOTTINGHAM & DISTRICT

DRIVING TUITION
MOTOR SERVICE Co (NOTTINGHAM) LTD
591-5 Mansfield Rd., Sherwood, Nottingham
THOROUGH TEST COURSES
Tele. No. 65287

Buy Your Fruit and Vegetables from
R. Walters
618 MANSFIELD ROAD
507 MANSFIELD ROAD
Also Wollaton Park Gates

Whetton's Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
18 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

ROCHDALE
For Good Quality Tailoring
Ladies' and Gentlemen's at Reasonable Prices
TEL. 3931
S & S SENIOR
28 YORKSHIRE STREET

J. E. NUTHALL
Practical Watch & Clock Maker
60A, Yorkshire Street Tel. 3489
Sole Agent for Omega and Tissot Watches
Jazz Clocks. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SHEFFIELD
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71387, 10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES
T. S. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD. SHEFFIELD

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22696
FOR AUSTIN, STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

We Sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods and the service we render she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER
TEL. 70874

PETROL RATIONS
Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
125-137 WEST STREET
Can give you more miles to the gallon
Phones 43262 and 25807.

JOHNSON & APPLEYARDS LTD
Leopold Street
Distinctive Decorations and Furniture
Schemes and Estimates Submitted Free
Agents for Libert & Co., London Tel. 21374

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

SOUTHPORT
Enlarged Gift Departments and Toy Fair now open at
BOOTHROYDS LTD.

THE CENTRE OF FASHION AUTHORITY
Marshall & Snelgrove
SOUTHPORT
Restaurant Hairdressing

J. COLLINSON & Co.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
for Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

ENGLAND

SOUTHPORT (Continued)

MELLORS
201, Lord Street, Southport
Famous as Pastry Cooks For Nearly 100 Years

MATTI & TISSOT CHOCOLATERIE, CONFECTIONERY and CAFE
For Highest Quality Chocolates, Bon-Bons and Confections Par Excellence
335-337, Lord St., and 165, Lord St.

WAKEFIELD
C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery
Gloves, Blouses, Underwear
Hosiery and Neckwear
11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

Scotland

EDINBURGH
USEFUL PRESENTS
Cases of Cutlery, Electric Plate and Tea Sets, Standard and Table Lamps and Shades, Electric Fires, Kettles, Toasters, Radiators, Coal Boxes, Fireside Companion Sets.
Get these ideally and eminently useful gifts from
James Gray & Son
IRONMONGERS & ELECTRICIANS LTD
89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH
TEL. 21186

Gulland & Kennedy School Outfitters
for over 100 years are now incorporated with
J. C. SMITH LTD.
91 Lothian Road Edinburgh

GLASGOW
Electric Clocks
of All Descriptions
ALEXANDER SCOTT
LIMITED
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
339 BYRES RD.
Tel. Western 2016
GLASGOW W 2

LOOSE COVERS
Brighten your room and make your suite like new, vith Loose Covers, frilled and welted in the latest materials.
Smart Fitting, Hand Tailored Loose Covers for the ordinary Three-Piece Suite in Shadow Tissue or Cretonne.
£5.19.6
A. GARDNER & SON, LTD.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW C. 1

LEWIS T. MACKEGGIE
Property Agent
55 BATH STREET
Telephone Douglas 6223

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
93 HOPE STREET. C. 2
Telegrams: Prestank Phone: Central 178

REID & TODD LTD.
202-212 Sauchiehall Street
Gift Specialists
UMBRELLAS, HANDBAGS, BRUSH CASES, FOUNTAIN PENS, TRAVEL GOODS

Printing and Stationery
PRIVATE or COMMERCIAL
Account Books
Loose-Leaf Ledgers
G. A. H. DOUGLAS & Co., Ltd.
172 HOPE STREET

JOHN SMITH & SON
(GLASGOW) LIMITED
General and Foreign BOOKSELLERS
57-61 St. Vincent Street
Telephone Central 4457
Telegrams: Books Glasgow

HELENSBURGH
Typewriters for Sale
STANDARD and PORTABLE
The Commercial Bureau
(E. NORMAN)
88 West Clyde Street, HELENSBURGH
TEL. 55
Typewriting and Duplicating. Typewriter Repairs and Cleaning

When You Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Features Page

"Hm-m! Now What Is the Number?"

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Glenn W. Hutchinson Altadena, Calif.

Willie elects to do his holiday shopping by phone

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between Condensed and Evaporated Milk?

Fresh milk contains about 86 per cent water. Evaporated milk is made by heating milk in a vacuum to remove part of the water by evaporation. The water could be removed by heating the milk in open pans or kettles, but such a process would involve likelihood of scorching the milk.

EVAPORATED MILK IS POPULAR IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The evaporation of milk is accomplished in large, enclosed copper pans from which much of the air has been removed by powerful air pumps, greatly reducing the pressure on the liquid. After about four fifths of the water has been removed by evaporation, the resulting thick product is poured into tin cans and sealed while hot.

To make condensed milk, the fresh whole milk has about half of its weight of cane sugar, which is a preservative, added to it. Then the mixture is evaporated until it is reduced to about two fifths of its original volume.

In both cases, the evaporating process is the same. Evaporated milk is a concentrated milk with nothing added, while condensed milk is a syrup of approximately equal quantities of sugar and milk solids.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Quotation

WHEN we ask God to direct our footsteps, we are to move our feet.—ANON.

In Lighter Vein

Well!

"Does your bride know anything about cooking?"

"Well, I heard her telephoning her mother inquiring if she had to use soft water for soft-boiled eggs and hard water for hard-boiled ones."—Watchman-Examiner.

The Poet Was a Prophet

In speaking of the song, "The Bonnie Banks o' Loch Lomond," a country teacher asked his pupils for an explanation of the line, "You'll tak' the high road and I'll tak' the low road."

"One was going by air and the other by bus," answered a boy.—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Who's More Important?

A member in Parliament, anxious to see a parade in his neighborhood, and thinking he was well known to the people of that city, tapped a native on the arm, demanding: "Make way there."

"Garn, who are yer pushing?" was the reply.

"Do you know who I am?" inquired the indignant M. P. "I am a representative of the people!"

"Hah," grunted the native, standing unmoved, "but we're the blinkin' people ourselves!"—Cash Year.

March of Time

"Fill the tank, sir?"

"Yes, sir."

"The mileage to Bingleville, sir?"

"Well, I don't know the exact mileage. . . . Say, is that KPO your radio's tuned to? Well, keep your speedometer at 50 miles an hour, and just after the news broadcast comes on you'll reach a crossroads. Turn left and keep going till you're almost through Amos and Andy, and then watch for a dirt road on your right. Follow that to the second commercial on Town Hall Tonight, and there you are!"

"The pet shop was sold out of gold fish."

French Town Crier

Monitor Camera Club from Miss C. A. Harrison, Kent, Eng.

The French Town crier is not just a picturesque survival in a few towns, as in England; he is a common and very living personality all over the countryside of France.

Unlike his English counterpart, he carries a drr-r-rum instead of a bell; and, in peacetime, a ruffle on his drum would bring out the population to hear the latest local announcements; such as, when the next fair will be held, the details of the sale of a neighbor's farm, etc. But now his work is more serious.

The above photograph, taken in a village of Champagne, shows him announcing the latest regulations on blackouts. In many French villages, especially those toward the East, the tiniest light is forbidden. Each paragraph of the announcement is punctuated by a smart rat-tat of the drum, while the whole procedure begins and ends with an impressive tatoo.

Origin of Ping Pong

Table tennis, popular over the world, especially in Japan, is believed to have originated in India.

Candy Sales Increase

The 1937 candy sales in the United States averaged approximately $2 per capita or about 10 cents more per capita than in 1936.

Parliamentary Practice

Deferring Ordered Action

Question: Toward the end of a meeting, a bare quorum being present, a motion was put to vote. Many abstained from voting; however, a majority of the votes cast were affirmative and the motion was declared carried. At this point members left the meeting and there was no longer a quorum. The board later decided to withhold the action decided by the motion until the members should have an opportunity for fuller discussion.

What will be the correct procedure when the matter next comes before the members? If no motion is made, will it be silent endorsement of the previous action? Should a motion be asked confirming the previous vote, or should there be a motion to reconsider the question?

Answer: The motion was legally carried. Those abstaining from voting took that way to indicate that they had no preference and assented to whichever decision prevailed. While the board may have been actuated by a right motive in deferring the action ordered, such practice, if held permissible in this instance, might in another instance work harm to the interests of the society, since the board, by the same procedure, could delay or obstruct properly ordered action.

The answer to the questions depends upon the parliamentary authority adopted by this organization, which as it happens, is in England. In an organization which has adopted Robert's Rules of Order, it would have been proper to move at once to reconsider the vote and have the motion noted in the minutes to be called up at the next meeting. This would have prevented any action under the vote pending reconsideration.

A motion to reconsider must be made by one who voted with the prevailing side; but a member who voted on the losing side may change his vote before the result is announced in order to move to reconsider.

In the circumstances described, the question may still be brought forward at the next session by a motion to reconsider, provided the organization holds sessions as often as quarterly. Otherwise, it may not be reconsidered later than the session at which it was adopted. It may however be rescinded. This takes a two-thirds vote, if no previous notice is given; a majority vote, if notice is given in the call or at the previous meeting. To confirm the previous action would require no motion at all. Absence of any motion would be equivalent to confirmation.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Mary Christmas

Racine, Wis.

Sometimes an unusual name will lead its owner into an unusual field of work. Mary Christmas, of Racine, has become the nation's number one Mrs. Yuletide because of her name.

For ten months of each year, Mrs. Christmas is just one of Racine's many housewives. Early in November, mail begins to arrive for her; and then her other job begins. It lasts until well after the end of the Christmas season.

Mrs. Christmas sends Christmas greetings to handicapped peoples throughout the world at Christmas time, especially to the children. In addition she has made her home into a clearing house and correspondence club for cheerful and entertaining letters to the many children who might otherwise have but little joy at Christmas time.

The First Patents

Prior to 1836 an inventor had to get approval of the entire Cabinet to receive a patent in the United States.

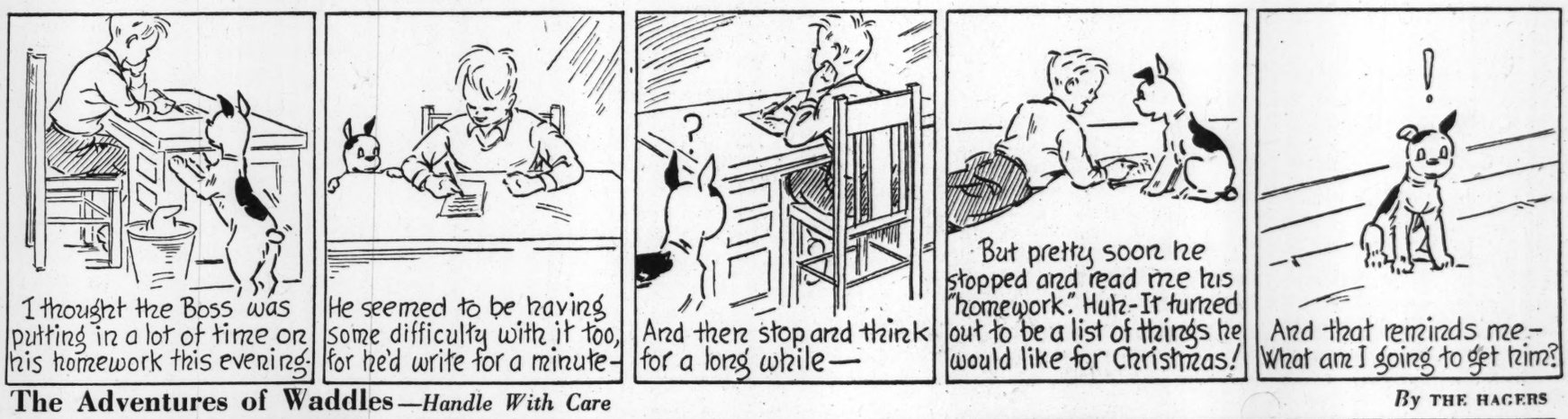
Manly Manners

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Few Words From an Expert*

By LE PELLEY

HAVE YOU FOUND OUT ANYTHING ABOUT THE CLUB-HOUSE MYSTERY ?
OH ... THAT'S NO MYSTERY !
NOTHING HAPPENS AND NOTHING CHANGES AROUND THE CLUBHOUSE, SO WHY WORRY ?!
WELL — IT'S NICE TO KNOW ABOUT THESE THINGS....
ANYWAY — YOU HAVE AS MUCH CHANCE OF FINDING OUT WHO THAT PERSON IS AS I HAVE OF FALLING INTO A SNOWBANK SINCE I'VE BECOME AN EXPERT ON THESE THINGS....
NEVER MIND — I KNOW WHAT YOU'RE THINKING ! !!
PLUNK

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Haven't the Slightest Idea—*


I thought the Boss was putting in a lot of time on his homework this evening.
He seemed to be having some difficulty with it too, for he'd write for a minute—
And then stop and think for a long while—
But pretty soon he stopped and read me his "homework." Huh—It turned out to be a list of things he would like for Christmas!
And that reminds me— What am I going to get him?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Handle With Care*

By THE HAGERS

INSIDE A BOX WE SPENT THE NIGHT, AND SOUNDLY SLEPT UNTIL DAYLIGHT.
THEN SOMEONE PULLED THE COVER BACK! "MY CHRISTMAS TOYS I'LL NOW UNPACK."
"KEEP VERY STILL," I WHISPERED LOW, THE GIANT SAW US—CHUCKLED, "OH!
TOYS
TOYS
WHAT HAVE WE HERE? WHAT CUNNING TOYS! THESE SHOULD AMUSE OUR GIRLS AND BOYS."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Help, Not Hate

Reports from Finland emphasize the need for speedy and effective aid. Vigorous efforts are under way in Europe and America to provide that assistance. Most of them are animated by compassion, but some are encumbered by hate. Some of the meetings have been more hysterical than helpful. Righteous indignation at Russia's unprovoked attack is natural. Yet official and unofficial condemnation already has been clearly pronounced and a hysteria of hatred will benefit no one. Indeed, it will waste energy that should go to helpfulness and will weaken those who should be helping.

Healing, not hate, is the world's need today. There is more than enough denunciation. Alertness to wrong is necessary, but appreciation of right and positive efforts to promote it are even more useful. The evil expressed by military aggression can cause no greater damage than by inducing those who would resist it to give way to the same moral idiocy of hate. The stupidity of the Russian campaign in Finland illustrates what happens when men fall prey to malice and hate. Those who wish to carry forward with positive aid to mankind need the opposite intelligent and envigorating qualities of unmixed love and Christian compassion.

Citizens On the Alert

For those who strive to increase citizen interest in government, the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations is always an encouraging event. For eight years this organization has demonstrated that citizens can be interested in the issues that affect their democracy and their taxes.

Further, it has shown that citizens, properly organized, can exert a wholesome influence in the control of government. Their whole-hearted, effective opposition to the salary increase for legislators could be cited as one example; their uncovering of much that was improper in the spending of hurricane rehabilitation funds must stand as another item.

The sincere citizen will consider candidates carefully and exercise his franchise fully on election day, but in a progressive democracy this is insufficient. He should continue to examine from day to day how his elected representative or magistrate fulfills his duties. He should point out improved methods, and insist on the removal of abuses.

Organizations such as the Taxpayers' Federation—if expressing high democratic ideals in their motives and leadership—offer a convenient channel for wholesome citizen control of government.

Interesting People

It's nice to know interesting people. People who don't know they know them are frequently under the impression that to do so would be very exciting.

And so it is. Who are they? Well, some of their names are always to be found in the headlines. Somehow people whose names are in the headlines seem so different—so interesting. But people who know people whose names are in the headlines don't seem particularly excited about these interesting acquaintances.

"Oh, yes," they reply when you mention the celebrity, "he lives next door to my aunt. . . . Well, now, that's a hard question to answer. I don't know how to tell you what he's like. He's of medium height, medium weight, medium complexion. His eyes are blue—or are they brown? His hair is light—or is it dark? . . . Oh, he acts like any other human being. . . . No, I don't think his everyday life is so different. He had to see the school principal the other day about Walter's report card. My aunt tells me his automobile is always getting stuck in the snow just outside his house; the chains come off. What's he interested in? Oh, his garden and his golf, I suppose. He's pretty good at both. But, by the way, what are you doing these days? . . . You don't say! How interesting! How exciting! I must tell Bill and Isabel and John and . . ."

But by that time you've learned something about interesting people: both the chap in the headline and the one who wonders what it's like to be there.

In a restaurant, what are the people at most of the tables talking about? About other people: "Betty and Joe are back in town and Betty says . . ."

In the railroad station: "I met Frank the other evening. His wife has a new hobby and Frank's taking it up, too."

At the counter: "So you're getting Bobbie a new camera. Have you seen the outfit Webster has set up in his cellar? He does his own enlarging and all."

Yes, it's exciting to know interesting people. Quite as exciting, indeed, as those people who don't know that they know them imagine it must be.

Now It Can Be Told

Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, may have provided a surprise for many of the world's newsreaders when in his speech on Italian foreign policy he disclosed that the German-Italian military alliance of last May contained an agreement exempting Italy from partnership in actual war for a period of three years. But on August 24 The Christian Science Monitor printed authoritative reports of the so-called "escape clause."

In Rome and Berlin, care had been taken to conceal this aspect of the German-Italian alliance from the rest of the world because, as now is clear, the alliance was intended as another chapter in that long story of bluff in which Germany and Italy had piled diplomatic victory upon diplomatic victory. But as Count Ciano now puts it, "The Reich agreed with us not to raise any questions that would be likely to arouse new polemics before this lapse of time had passed."

This is really a complaint against the German action in Poland, whatever stress Count Ciano may wish to place on the continuance of the Rome-Berlin Axis. It is plain the Italians disapproved of Germany's attempted Blitzkrieg, so much so, indeed, that they do not now take trouble to avoid supporting by implication the British interpretation of the situation which led to war. For Count Ciano says he put forward on April 11 a suggestion that Germany arbitrate and that this suggestion was sidestepped by German leaders who already were of the opinion that "incidents" had "brought the dispute . . . away from the diplomatic field into the military sphere."

Against this testimony of a friend, what becomes of German contentions that the Third Reich was ready to negotiate up to the last moment and that "British perfidy" prevented a meeting between German and Polish diplomats? The British record of the weeks before the war, already made the more convincing by ill-conceived attempts at rebuttal in the German press, is now subscribed to by Germany's ally.

Naturally, Count Ciano's speech is being widely commented upon in Allied circles and in countries sympathetic to the Allied cause. Naturally, the comments stress these disclosures and interpret them in a light by no means favorable to Germany and to the German-Italian relationship. Not so naturally, if one reflects on Count Ciano's protestations of continuing sympathy for Germany, these interpretations are permitted circulation through Italian press channels for the edification of the Italian people. This fact underscores a trend noticeable in Italy ever since the outbreak of war—a trend toward an independent foreign policy in which the Axis is just one more stick in the bundle of fasces in which Italy seeks strength for Italy.

Fortified by Good Will

Two peace-loving nations are this week remembering that something more substantial than fortifications and armaments guarantees the natural concord and security they cherish. Cannon and soldiers and ships of war have not kept the peace between the United States and Canada for 125 years since the signing of the Treaty of Ghent on December 24, 1814. Nor, perhaps, has the mere absence of forts and gunboats done so. Back of the physical disarmament, brought about by the subsequent Rush-Bagot Treaty, has been the mental disarmament of the people and their leaders. There has been no desire for war because racial enmity, jealousy, mistrust, prejudice, and fierce commercial rivalry have largely disappeared. Canada and the United States have enjoyed unusual opportunities for developing friendship.

When mutual trust, esteem, and enlightenment shall replace fear, hatred, and ignorance, boundary fortresses will disappear everywhere. The Maginot and Siegfried lines will become weed-grown and untenanted, and doves of peace will soar serenely where now war eagles scream.

Has the Monopoly Committee at Washington ever thought of looking into the New York Yankee baseball championship situation?

Competition Among Unions

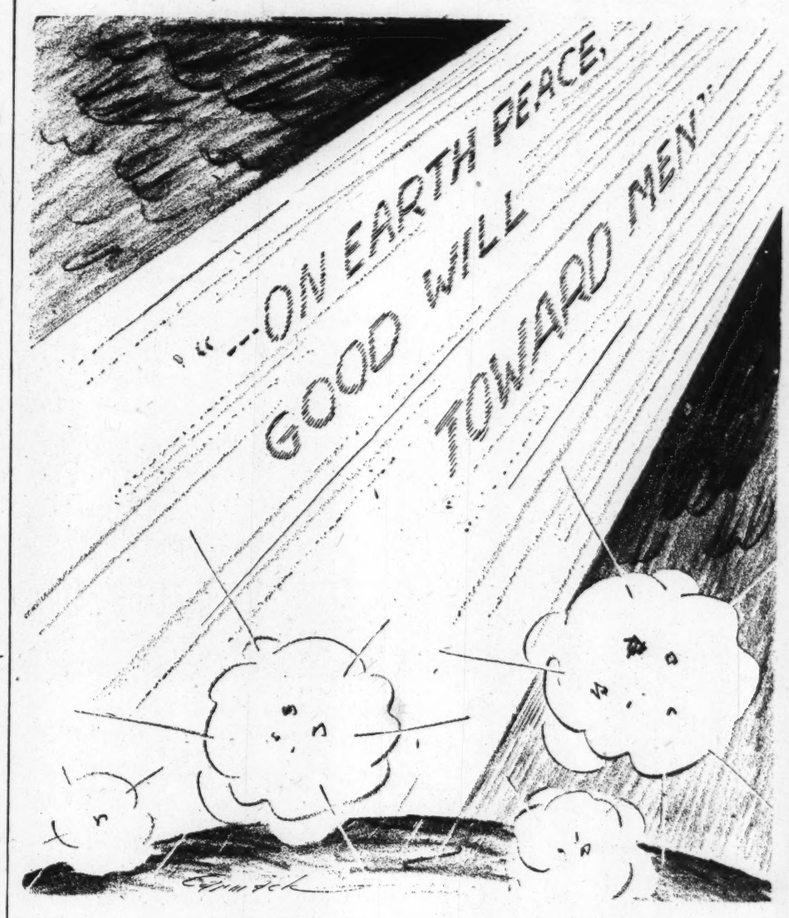
If the ballot-box is to supersede the rough-and-tumble in deciding American labor issues, as contemplated in the Wagner Act, there must be a considerable tutelage in the democratic process as applied to the workshop in elections held by the National Labor Relations Board. This is the observation of several who have watched the choice of bargaining agents by this method, and it is strengthened by the story of Joe Ozanic, leader of the American Federation of Labor's Progressive Mine Workers in their rivalry with John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers.

Mr. Ozanic asserted to the House of Representatives investigating committee that the Labor Board had deprived 80,000 miners of representation by the union of their choice because it recognized the U. M. W. as the labor bargaining agent for the entire coal industry, although the A. F. of L. union had large majorities in particular mines or localities. It may be reasonable that the Labor Board should start with a presumption of industry-wide bargaining in the coal mining industry, since existing contracts have been made with operators' associations. Yet even in unions it is essential that minorities have some way of being heard.

At present the principal method seems to be through a choice between rival unions. Whether free competition is as necessary in union representation as it is in preventing commercial monopoly remains to be seen. But it is essential that minorities be free to protest abuses. And numerous unions, especially smaller ones, have found it true that heavy burdens can be thrown upon them even in the electioneering process which a supposedly free vote under Labor Board supervision entails. Some of these campaigns have become quite expensive in outlays for publicity, placards, parades, red fire and all the paraphernalia of political campaigns. Some have involved protection of their members and followers from physical violence or threats by the opposition.

It is not inconceivable that a kind of Corrupt Practices Act, like that which limits Congressional campaign expenditures, may be necessary to supplement the Wagner Act. Better if it can come about by custom or code without further legislation. Then there must be careful policing of these labor elections against intimidation. These moves will not of themselves solve the moot questions of just how and in what units labor should be represented in collective bargaining, but they will help in obtaining the right answers.

Louder Than the Cannon's Roar



The City That Saw the Graf Spee

What manner of city is Montevideo, South American port whose outer harbor holds the shattered hulk of Germany's battleship, the Admiral Graf Spee?

Seen from the air, Montevideo divides its attention between river and sea. Currents of the muddy Rio de la Plata extend in watery fingers that reach, flimsy and yellow, into the blue of the open sea. A smooth round shoulder of the level land veers away easterly and then bears northward toward the Atlantic.

Opposite the city spreads a river estuary 100 miles wide. There to the south, but out of sight, is Argentina. Near Montevideo on the northern edge of this broad river mouth lies the Spee, her battered wreckage gaunt above the shallow water.

* * *

Approached by ship, Montevideo is a port of call for ocean-going vessels and overnight river boats from Buenos Aires, Argentine capital. The trip from Buenos Aires is much like the one through Long Island Sound from New York to Boston. If we are up early enough as we voyage eastward down and across the Plata, we see Montevideo's famous skyline rising with the sun. White and beckoning, the city escapes from the muddy river and spreads its foreground with the sparkle of blue sea water.

Argentinians have their own surf-beach at Mar del Plata, but many come to enjoy Uruguay's beaches. They even bring their automobiles!

There is one on deck, with cables of the hoist already attached. As soon as we dock, the car will be swung over the side onto Montevideo's modern quay. Other cars have come with us overnight. Their Argentine owners will drive to more distant Uruguayan resorts—including Punta del Este, where the British-German naval battle could have been watched on the night of December 13.

* * *

Montevideo combines the charm of a Spanish city with the ultra-modern in construction. During my visit nearly two years ago, the new building for the Bank of the Republic of Uruguay was nearing completion. Cost, $6,000,000. All marble and stone came from Uruguay. So did the oak and other fine woods. Completely air-conditioned, the bank drew only on native capital for its financing.

It is not long before our hosts drive us out along the Rambla, the wide esplanade and highway along the beach. Neat rows of beach cottages, broad sands, colorful beach umbrellas, modernistic architecture in the new apartment houses—Mickey Mouse painted on the front of a cottage—and so to the fine hotel at Carrasco Beach.

Returning we have an open view of the skyline. Buildings average about eight stories or less, with a few modest skyscraping towers.

* * *

It is late noon by now, and our hosts apologize but promise us a steak to repay us for the delay. We head into a side street and stop at the Restaurant Morini.

"Best steak in South America," says Ricardo Diaz Herrera, for all he is an Argentine. "Something in the grass over here. . . ."

Don Juan, proprietor, seats us with complaints about the lateness of our coming.

"All of the large steaks are gone, Señores."

When ours came, they covered the plate, at 30 cents U. S. each! Evidently a normal one hangs over all around. We had to agree with Señor Diaz Herrera about the flavor. And for dessert, "Manjar del Cielo," or "Heaven's Delight," a crême caramel.

If any of the Graf's German crew have to spend the duration in Montevideo, they won't fare so badly. ROLAND HALL SHARP

North . . South . . East . . West

Talking It Over in America

By Frank L. Perrin

In the little town of Barrington, a few miles northeast of Chicago, there was successfully undertaken in the early weeks of the year just closing, an experiment which I should like to see tried within the next few months in scores or hundreds of American towns and cities. The account of what was accomplished comes in a book just published, entitled "Barrington Town-Warming." It is not announced that the book is for sale. This is not a book review. But the unaccountable thing about it all is that, so far as I am aware, the newspapers have failed to bring us, either at the time, or since, any account of the meetings which continued, nightly, for a fortnight. Perhaps it wasn't news that virtually every man and woman, boy and girl, in a community the size of Barrington (3,500), enthusiastically enlisted to bring home to themselves a realization of what America is, and the need of preserving, if not indeed of restoring, the inheritance of national freedom and democracy.

How, then, did they go about this undertaking in a really determined and constructive way? They realized that if interest was to be aroused it would be necessary to do something more than merely discuss the problem among themselves. So they formulated what was, for a small town, a really ambitious plan. They drafted those whom they regarded as the best available scholars, authors, speakers and economists. They made it possible for those so chosen to come to Barrington and deliver their message. The result was fourteen glorious nights of political and spiritual revival. It reminds one of the protracted meetings of an earlier period, for almost without exception the contributors to the program were men and women of deep understanding and rich experience.

* * *

Perhaps the people of Barrington and their neighbors did not need to be told that the world near them and the world beyond their horizons is today in need of a reawakening to the stern realities which many of us have shown some indication that we have regarded carelessly. But they were told just that, among many other things somewhat easier to listen to. If they, and we, have supposed that only beyond the distant river, beyond the mountains, or across the seas, the eroding influences of speculative theories, discredited isms, and false theories have destroyed or weakened the bulwark and defenses of human freedom and democracy, the truth, graphically and convincingly told, dispelled, as it always will dispel, the illusion.

In the brief season in Barrington there was accomplished what might as profitably and successfully be undertaken in a hundred or five hundred American communities during the weeks just ahead of us. There was no greater need in the little Illinois town than in your neighborhood and mine. We are sleeping upon our rights and neglecting our solemn duty if we do not meet with a challenge and a convincing refutation, the planned, cunning, and vicious attack upon the American way of life, American standards, and American democracy.

The doctrine of defeatism and failure has been taught to the people of the United States, and particularly to the youth, until millions of our people are ready to accept it as true. The responsibility of those who realize its falsity is to counteract the false by telling the truth. The truth will be good news to millions of men and women of all ages. You in the smaller towns and cities will have no difficulty in filling your largest halls and churches. Already it is being talked around that America has not failed. Those who have been told that it has are ready, now, to convince others that it is still the land of opportunity.

* * *

In this column, it may be remembered by some of you, the invitation has more than once been extended to three men in every town, village and city in the land to enlist as the nucleus of a civic *posse comitatus* in the campaign against official wickedness in high places. That warfare has been begun. The results are already apparent in many communities. But here, in this present national crisis, the need is for the kind of work which the patriotic people of little Barrington have done and are doing.

The people in the little Illinois community have, as has been said, published the talks made at their town-warming. Probably the edition of that book is limited. But it would perhaps be worth your effort if you were to write and ask for a copy. I apologize in advance for disclosing the name of the generous donor to whom I am indebted. It is Mr. C. N. Watkins, and he is chairman of Barrington's publicity committee.

The Wide Horizon

The Stake in Finland

By Livingston Hartley

The reactions of the League of Nations, the United States, Italy, and the Latin-American republics show a world-wide support of Finland in her battle for existence. The attitude of all these peoples is based largely upon the unwarranted nature of the Russian attack. But the action of their governments springs also from a realization that the stake at issue is far more than the future of 4,000,000 Finns; it appears nothing less than whether the war in Western Europe is to extend over all Europe and into Asia.

The successful reduction of Finland to a Soviet satellite would pave the way for a further Russian advance in two directions, the Baltic and the Balkans. With her armies in easy striking range of the Norwegian Atlantic port of Narvik and the Swedish iron mines, Russia would be in a position to reach out for both these prizes. But the British can intervene directly and powerfully in Norway as they cannot in Finland, and might be expected to do so to keep Russia from the Atlantic. So here we have the basis for a head-on collision between Britain and Russia which could generate war in the Middle East, develop the uneasy Berlin-Moscow partnership into a fighting alliance, and launch a sweep by such an alliance into the Balkans.

* * *

Even if Russia should be content to halt her advance at the borders of Scandinavia, her conquest of Finland would imply peril for the Balkans. Rumania, fearing not only imminent military attack but also bolshevization, might hasten to hand over Bessarabia, with incalculable consequences. As the Czechoslovak and Polish examples have shown, acquisition of territory by one neighbor is liable to cause other neighbors to grab what they can. So any disturbance of the status quo in the Balkans, where the conflicting aims of the Allies, Germany, Russia and Italy undermine an already precarious equilibrium, might extend the war all over Southeastern Europe.

Hostilities in the Balkans, moreover, whether brought about by a Rumanian cession of Bessarabia or a Russian invasion of that province, might cause the Allies to clash with Russia and so transform the European conflict into a second World War.

Only one event can now dissipate these dangers inherent in the new imperialism of the Kremlin, that is, the failure of the Soviet invasion in Finland. If the Russians become bogged down in Finland, their numerical superiority offset by poor transport, terrain difficulties, and foreign aid to the Finns, their menace to Sweden and Norway will be checked and their ability to undertake further aggression in the Balkans decisively curtailed.

Such an outcome would create a heavy drain on the inefficient economy and rickety communications and distribution system of Russia. Hence, it would not only decrease Soviet striking power in the Balkans and elsewhere, and so tend to limit the area of the European war, but also diminish her capacity to provide Germany with raw materials, and so tend to shorten the war in the West.

* * *

Russian failure in Finland, moreover, would have psychological repercussions of the utmost importance. Hopelessly involved there and her military prestige shattered, she would not be worth so much to Germany as an ally, and the Russian alliance would be so discredited within the Reich as to make the German people more anxious for peace. Japan, too, would have less reason for a Russian rapprochement, and hence be less likely to risk serious friction with the United States by choosing that road out of her Chinese dilemma.

Such is the stake in Finland, as her people struggle heroically against great odds. The situation may concern Europe and Asia primarily, but it also concerns the United States, since extension of the European war must increase progressively its damage and dislocations and its threat to American neutrality. The United States has, therefore, compelling reasons to give Finland effective aid; it is free to do so because the Neutrality Act does not apply to Finland, and it need not fear to do so because Russia is physically unable to retaliate.

If Finland needs airplanes to survive, the United States should see that she gets them at once, in this writer's opinion. For they will serve American interests far better now in Finland's Army than in America's.

Stefano Started Something

Stefano has returned to the market. Above the heavy noises of the street his clipped, "Good-a morn'!" rings joyously as he welcomes customers to his fruit stall.

"Nica morn'. Nica fruit. Nica veg', too," he continues jovially, his hands busy rearranging the neatly-piled stands.

Much we owe to Stefano. Two years ago my friend and I were amateur cooks. Having graduated into that self-satisfied upper tier of "good cooks," we feel deeply indebted to him. For he has come to know us as his daily customers, anticipating our needs, sensing the demands of our budgets. Aside from assisting us with sensible purchases, it was he who stimulated our interest in jelly-making and preserving, an activity which has become a hobby.

Perhaps it is the sight of four glasses of crystal-clear currant jelly on the table awaiting gift wrapping that recalls our first ventures in preserving fruits. One evening we found Stefano murmuring disconsolately over crates of raspberries: "Too nica tonight, come tomorrow, no good-a, they spoil." Then turning to us, his eyes alight and suddenly alive, "My fren's, how many you taka? Maybe seex or so? Deleesh preserve, so easy to feex, make so nica geeft you can geeve your fren's. You won't getta some more so nicea fruit and so gooda price."

As we tasted the luscious ripe berries and listened to directions—how Marianna, his wife, prepared jams and jellies as gifts—that moment our hobby came into being. Wasn't it a tremendous task each Christmas or holiday of any sort, to think of something unusual to tuck into odd corners of boxes we were sending? And, what mattered it that we lived in the heart of a great city? Didn't our apartment have a cool pantry?

So we bought the berries and later that night, not satisfied to delay the process until the next day, we found ourselves exclaiming over newly-sealed and labeled jars. And though we had not intended purchasing more fruit at the moment, that next night we began anew with eight quarts of strawberries. Stefano's invitation to taste the dark luscious berries and imagine them for a Sunday night snack in winter, was our undoing.

Now no vacation trips are taken without Yuletide plans. On a Maine island we gathered huge, wild blackberries still warm in the afternoon sun, and carried home beautiful jellies labeled for Christmas, "A Tasty Greeting from Maine." And, on a mountain hike in Virginia we came on patches of wild strawberries, of good size, which we preserved that same evening. That winter, those same berries traveled south in brightly-painted jars, wrapped in pleated folds of cellophane.

Our summer adventure does not become prohibitive, nor take from us the joy of inviting our friends to our pantry and asking: "Now what fruits do you really like the best? We have . . ." Then, mounting the low footstool, glowing with pride and an unstifled sense of magnanimity, we begin reading the labels.

But it's all such fun. And when Christmas comes, and labeled, be-ribboned, and decorated jars of mint jelly, marmalade, cherries, and the products of fields and orchards from Maine to Florida go out in their little corrugated boxes to friends hundreds of miles away—and when thanks, and sometimes empty jars, come back—we are happy to share the credit. For it is not merely our offering, but Stefano's as well.

M. K.